The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3373.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862.
PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE LOYAL MEETING.

Thirty Thousand Unionists in Council.

Union Square Packed With Patriotic Enthusiasts.

MUSIC, ARTILLERY, SPEECHES, AND SONGS.

Addresses from Mayor Opdyke, John C. Fremont, Hiram Walbridge, E. Delafield Smith, Chas. King, Gen. Spinola, Judge Daly, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Vinton, D. S. Codington, Col. Fairman, W. J. A. Fuller, Joseph Hoxie, and Others.

Letters from President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Gov. Morgan, and Others.

The Greatest Harmony and Love for the Union.

The Motto—Fight, and Fight in Earnest.

At the suggestion of gentlemen high in authority, certain of the most influential citizens of New-York resolved that a popular expression of confidence in the President and the Government would be at this hour of the nation's trial peculiarly wise, patriotic and useful.

As a result of that deliberation the following

CALL

was issued:

"The citizens of New-York, of all parties, who are for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to meet in Union-square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and their inflexible purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the Government all the aid it may need, to the extent of all their resources.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862."

Which was signed by the Mayor and many of the leading men of the City.

In response to this call there was a universal compliance. The closing of mails, the finishing of business, the shutting up of offices and stores necessitated the absolute cessation of mercantile transactions and the consequent liberty for the afternoon of all employes. The people were especially desired to come forth, that from the great popular reservoir of good will and patriotic enthusiasm, the Executive might draw encouragement and strength—encouragement in words of sympathy, and respect and strength by recruits.

And in this particular the meeting was a great, a very great success. The people were there in great force. From every part of the City—from Brooklyn, Jersey City, Williamsburgh and Newark—gathered in literal throngs hundreds and thousands of men—no women, no children, but vast crowds and masses of voters, workers, embryo soldiers. The heat of the day was singularly oppressive, and thousands of thoughtful citizens cooled comfortably at home until after the hour of 4, which was the time appointed for the commencement of the demonstration. Then the down-town bound cars and omnibusses brought in dozens—each their quota—until gradually the entire space was packed with the breathing mass.

To give an absolute idea of the numerical force present would be an absolute impossibility. The entire City was there; the vast belt which encircles the grass-covered inclosure was occupied every inch with unmoving, unable-to-move humanity, while the Park within the iron railing was so full that, when a disturbance was created by the rather free-and-easy expressions of an inebriated Celt, the policemen, who were on the watch for such, were compelled to rest in their places, and be content with a promise for his arrest when the crowd should disperse.

At first vehicles of all descriptions, loaded to their full extent, occupied a portion of the space, but, as the crowd became dense, the impatient cries of the multitude compelled them to "move on," when their places were filled at once.

The following address to the loyal citizens of New-York, was read at each stand:

The war in which the United States are engaged is not a war of conquest, but purely of defence. We are fighting for that which we received from our fathers; for the Union, which was freely entered into by all the parties to it; for the Constitution, which is older than this generation, which was made, in part, by the rebel States, and which every rebel leader has oftentimes sworn to support. We did not resist till our forbearance was imputed to pusillanimity; we did not strike till we had been struck; and when we took up arms, we sought only to retake that which had been taken from us by force, or surrendered by an imbecile or traitorous President and Cabinet.

The rebellion had no cause or pretext which was even plausible. Misgovernment by the Federal power was not even pretended, nor any just apprehension of misgovernment; for, though a President had been chosen whose opinions were hostile to the extension of Slavery, the other departments of the Government were so constituted that no legislation hostile to the South could have been perfected. The rebels revolted, therefore, against a Government which themselves or their fathers had, of their free choice, created for them, whose powers they had generally wielded, and whose offices they had for the greater part filled.

What this rebellion was for is declared by the Constitution which the rebels immediately adopted for themselves, and to which they invited the adhesion of the loyal States. That instrument may be regarded as their manifesto. It is for the most part a copy of the Constitution of the United States, with these two important additions—the perpetual servitude of the African race, and the inalienable right of each State to secede from the rest at will. Slavery and secession are the two corner-stones of the rebel Constitution, the differences between that and our own, and, of course, the only causes and objects of the rebellion.

Whoever, therefore, either in this country or in Europe, sympathizes with the rebels, or abets them, must justify the taking up of arms and filling the land with distress and slaughter, for the establishment of the perpetual right of Slavery, and the perpetual right of secession. The bare statement of the proposition, so far as Slavery is concerned, should seem to be a sufficient argument. In this age of the world, under the influence of our Christian civilization, it seems incredible that any set of men should dare to proclaim perpetual human servitude as a fundamental article of their social compact, or that any other man should be found on the face of the world to justify or even to tolerate them. In respect to the assumed right of secession, the argument is short and conclusive. Our Constitution established a Government and not a league; that was its purpose; the aim of its founders to make it a Government indissoluble and immortal, was as clearly expressed in the language of the instrument, and of contemporaneous writings, as it was possible to express it.

The absence of legal right or political necessity for the secession of States was here discussed at some length.

If, as we believe, the fate of Republican Government in America is to determine whether a great country can be governed by any other than the monarchical form, with its concomitants of privileged classes and standing armies; and, of course, whether this country of ours is to continue to be the asylum for the poor and the oppressed of all countries; there can be no greater question presented to any people than that now presented to us; none in which the millions of this continent, and of Europe, are more deeply concerned. If such a sacrifice were necessary, the thirty millions who now inhabit these States could do nothing so useful or sublime as to give themselves and all that they have, that they might leave this broad land under one free, indissoluble republican Government, opening wide its arms to the people of all lands, and promising happy homes to hundreds of millions for scores of ages.

We are persuaded that there never has been a struggle between authority and rebellion whose issues involved more of good or ill to the human race. We are fighting not for ourselves alone, but for our fellow-men, and for the millions who are to come after us. These are scenes in the great war of opinion, which began before the century opened, and which will be ended only when it shall be decided whether government is for the few or the many.

Such being the magnitude of the stake in this contest, can it be wondered at, that we feel that all that we have, and all that we can do, should be given to our country in this its great hour of trial. If there be a man amongst us who does not feel thus, he should leave us. We cannot endure the thought of a traitor in the midst of us. For ourselves, we are willing to make every sacrifice necessary to secure the triumph of the Government. It can have all the resources of twenty millions of people. *All we ask of it is, that it shall use them quickly, vigorously and wisely.* Let us have no disunited counsels, no uncertain policy, no insufficient armaments, no paltering with rebellion. The crisis is most serious and imminent. The nation is not in a mood for trifling. It believes that the surest means of suppressing the rebellion are the best. It complains only of delays, vacillation, weakness. It wishes the strength of the nation to be collected, and when collected, used, so that not a vestige of revolt remain. We know that we have the men and the means; we only demand of the Government that it do what it is bound to do, *use them with singleness of purpose, with well-considered plan, under the lead of the wisest counsel and the most skillful command.*

This rebellion is a matter between ourselves and the rebels. No person other than an American has anything to do with it. If another intrudes into it, we must regard and treat him as an enemy. And if any foreign Government, forgetting its own duties, attempts to interfere in our affairs, the attempt must be repelled, as we are sure it will be repelled, with that firmness and spirit which become the American people and their representatives. If there be anything about which we are all agreed, it is the wisdom of our traditional policy, that we will not interfere in the affairs of other nations, nor allow their interference in ours. To the maintenance of this policy the nation is devoted, and the Government can count on the unanimous support of our people.

Forasmuch, then, as the actual rebellion and the possibility of foreign intervention make it necessary that the whole loyal people of this country should be banded together as one man, for the defence of all they hold most dear, we here pledge ourselves to each other, to Congress, and to the President, that, with all our resources, we will support the Government in the prosecution of this war, with the utmost possible vigor, till the rebellion is utterly overcome, and its leaders brought to merited punishment.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were also offered at each stand, with the several results as indicated in the following detailed account:

Whereas, At a meeting of the citizens of New-York, convened on the 20th of April, 1861, it was resolved to support the Government in the prosecution of the war then opened by the rebels, with all the means in our power; and whereas, nothing has since occurred to change our opinions, or our determination then expressed, but everything to confirm them; and whereas, after a series of successes to the Federal arms, interrupted only by a few temporary reverses, the casualities of war have reduced the effective strength of the regiments in the field, so that recruits are needed to fill them up; and whereas, the occupation of the places repossessed by our army requires an additional force, and the President has called for three hundred thousand men, and for these reasons another meeting of citizens has been called and is now assembled, it is thereupon

1. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm all the resolutions of the meeting of April, 1861, hereby declaring, that every event that has since occurred has served to strengthen the convictions, then held, of the wickedness of this rebellion, and the duty of all loyal citizens to suppress it with the strong hand, and at all hazards.

2. *Resolved*, That this war is waged on the part of the loyal for the overthrow only of the disloyal; that we seek not to enforce any claims or to establish any privileges beyond those given us by the Constitution of our fathers; and our only aim and purpose have been, and are now, to maintain the supremacy of that Constitution, over every foot of soil where it ever bore sway, with not a line interpolated, or a line erased.

3. *Resolved*, That we are for the Union of the States, the integrity of the country, and the maintenance of this Government, without any condition or qualification whatever; and we will stand by them and uphold them, under all circumstances, and at every necessary sacrifice of life or treasure.

4. *Resolved*, That while we recognize, and will sedulously maintain, the rights of each State under the Constitution, we abhor and repudiate the doctrine—fatal to national unity, and so prolific of treason in the army and navy, and among the people—that allegiance is due to the State, and not to the United States; holding it as a cardinal maxim, that to the United States, as a collective Government, is due the primary allegiance of all our people; and that any State or confederation of States which attempts to divert it, by force or otherwise, is guilty of the greatest of crimes against humanity and our National Union.

5. *Resolved*, That we urge upon the Government the exercise of its utmost skill and vigor, in the prosecution of this war, unity of design, comprehensiveness of plan, a uniform policy and the stringent use of all the means within its reach, consistent with the usages of civilized warfare.

6. *Resolved*, That we acknowledge but two divisions of the people of the United States in this crisis; those who are loyal to its Constitution and every inch of its soil, and are ready to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the Union, and the maintenance of civil liberty within it, and those who openly or covertly endeavor to sever our country, or to yield to the insolent demand of its enemies; that we fraternize with the former, and detest the latter; and that, forgetting all former party names and distinctions, we call upon all patriotic citizens to rally for one undivided country, one flag, one destiny.

7. *Resolved*, That the Government of the United States, and its people, with an occasional exception among the reckless inhabitants where this rebellion was fostered, have wisely and studiously avoided all interference with the concerns of other nations, asking, and usually enjoying, a like non-interference with their own, and that such is, and should continue to be its policy; that the intimations of a contemplated departure from this sound rule of conduct on the part of some of the nations of Europe, by an intervention in our present struggle, is as unjust to them as it would be to us, and to the great principles for which we are contending; but we assure them, with a solemnity of conviction, which admits of no distrust or fear, and from a knowledge of, and a firm reliance upon the spirit and fortitude of twenty millions of freemen, that any attempt thus to intervene, will meet a resistance unparalleled in its force, unconquerable in its persistence, and fatal to those whom it is intended to aid; and that it will tend only to strengthen and elevate the Republic.

8. *Resolved*, That the skill, bravery and endurance exhibited by our army and navy, have elicited our admiration and gratitude; that we behold in these qualities the assurances of sure and speedy success to our arms, and of route and discomfiture to the rebels; that we urge the Government to aid and strengthen them by all the means in its power, and carefully to provide for sick, wounded and disabled soldiers and their families; to prosecute the war with increased vigor and energy, until the rebellion is utterly crushed, the integrity of the Union in all its borders restored, and every rebel reduced to submission, or driven from the land; and that to accomplish these ends, we pledge to our rulers, our faith, our fortunes, and our lives.

9. *Resolved*, That we approve of the administration of the President of the United States, and of the measures recommended and sanctioned by him for the prosecution of the war, the suppression of the rebellion, and the welfare of the country; that we sanction as wise and expedient the call for three hundred thousand more troops, and earnestly exhort our countrymen to rally to the standard of the Union, and bear it aloft until it shall float in peace and security, and be everywhere respected and honored.

10. *Resolved*, That a general armament is required by every consideration of policy and safety, and the Government should lose no time in filling up our armies, and putting the whole sea coast in a state of complete defence.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Common Council of the City of New-York to offer a bounty of $25 to every resident of the city who shall within thirty days enlist into any regiment now in the field.

Below we give in detail reports of the speeches delivered, and the deeds done at each stand.

So far as the dense belt of humanity that surrounded Union-square could be divided into separate meetings, that portion in the immediate vicinity of

STAND No. 1

was particularly enthusiastic, patriotic and demonstrative. The colors of the Union fluttered in a spacious arch over the stand, and from various points the Stars and Stripes, of all sizes, draped in brilliant folds. The windows of the surrounding buildings, the roofs and the steps swarmed with the crowd of listeners, and even the rail fence surrounding the statue of WASHINGTON served to roost its dozen occupants, at the imminent risk of impalement.

The commingling of sounds was most novel. The strains of vocal and instrumental music, the booming of cannon, the deliberate reading of resolutions, the ardent utterances of the speakers, and the long, loud, enthusiastic and overwhelming plaudits of the audience. The latter seemed to be caught up and echoed around the square in a continuous roar of satisfaction.

The platform was crowded with citizens of note: Mayor OPDYKE presiding, Col. Farnsworth of Illinois, D. D. Field, Charles Howe, Hiram Walbridge, Gen. Sandford, S. B. Chittenden, Alderman Charles J. Chipp, Councilman Lent, a large number of the Veterans of 1812, and officers of the army and navy in uniform. The spirit of the meeting was decidedly up to the war fever. There were a few who persistently hissed GREELEY, and vowed "they were not fighting for the d—d nigger." These, however, were in a very decided minority, and instead of disturbing the harmony of the gathering, simply tended to add a spice of humor to the occasion. Indeed the crowd was surprisingly good-natured, and instead of being impatient was apparently quite satisfied to hear all that was to be said in spite of the discomfiture of the heat. They groaned for STANTON, and cheered for MCCLELLAN, but it was all in good nature.

Promptly at 4 o'clock the meeting was called to order by JONATHAN STURGES, (who read the call, and nominated Mayor OPDYKE for Chairman, which was received with unanimous cheers.

Mayor OPDYKE introduced JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., who read the following list of officers, which likewise received universal approbation:

PRESIDENT,

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of the City.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

John T. Henry, Elijah F. Purdy, Robert T. Haws, Edwards Pierrepont, Hiram Barney, Horace Greeley, [hisses and cheers,] Rufus F. Andrews, A. C. Kingsland, James Boorman, David Dudley Field, Samuel R. Betts, Wm. B. Shipman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Edward Learned, Simeon Draper, Charles P. Daly, Abram Wakeman, Charles H. Russell, Henry E. Davies, Peter S. Titus, W. V. Brady, S. B. Chittenden, Charles Butler, James Gordon Bennett, [cheers and hisses,] and 50 others.

SECRETARIES.

John Austin Stevens, Jr., John M. White, Frederick Sturges, Wm. S. Opdyke, Edward A. Wetmore, Theodore Roosevelt, Brockholst Cutting, Francis A. Stout, Edward King, J. Howard, Jr., and 25 others.

SPEECH OF MAYOR OPDYKE.

Mayor OPDYKE then addressed the meeting as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have assembled for a high and holy purpose. We come to renew our vows at the altar of patriotism; and at what place so fitting as in the presence of a monument erected to the memory of WASHINGTON? We come to reaffirm our earnest devotion to our country; to pledge our lives and all that we possess in defence of the Constitution and Union which our fathers bequeathed to us, and to declare our unalterable determination to defend them to the last, not merely against the assaults of traitors, but, if need be, against a world in arms. Come what may, whether disaster or success, we are determined to fight on and fight ever, until a glorious and enduring triumph shall crown our efforts.

We are here, too, to denounce treason and to disown political fellowship with all who sympathize with it. We have no toleration for those who, without provocation, have drenched our country in blood, in a fiendish attempt to overthrow the mildest and most beneficent Government that human wisdom ever devised. History records no blacker crime against society. In a contest with such a foe there can be no middle or neutral ground. All who are not earnestly opposed to these enemies of their country and of the human race, must be regarded as participators in their guilt; all who apologize for their crime must share in the infamy that awaits them. Nor are there any grounds of compromise with such an enemy. Unconditional submission to the Constitution and Laws they have contemned, is the only basis of reconciliation that honor or safety will permit us to offer them.

We are to stimulate and encourage the President and all others charged with the duty of suppressing this infamous rebellion; to declare to the Administration our confidence in its honesty, ability and singleness of purpose; to bid it be of good cheer, for the people, regardless of all party affinities, have resolved that the Union must and shall be preserved; and that to this end, and the speedy suppression of the rebellion, they are prepared to stand as one man in support of the Administration in every advancing step it may take in earnestness of effort, and in the employment of every means justified by the usages of war.

But above all, we are here to rekindle the half-slumbering patriotism of our countrymen, and to urge them to respond with alacrity to the call of the Government for additional volunteers. A bitter and relentless foe is striking at its vitals, and appealing to the enemies of Free Government everywhere to aid in the unholy work. Their efforts will fail, utterly and hopelessly. But to make that failure quick, sure and overwhelming, let there be a general uprising and arming throughout the loyal States, and let this be followed by a prompt, forward movement of the armies of the Union, so strong and irresistible that the armed traitors will be quickly driven to choose between flight and unconditional submission.

The next performance was nominally the singing of "Our Country and her Flag," composed by FRANCIS LIEBER. For this purpose thousands of copies of the song were scattered among the crowd, being thrown from the main stand. The inevitable scramble to secure copies, however, prevented all efforts to successfully sing, and as the last strains of HELMSMULLER'S Band died away, the vast assemblage quieted to the consciousness that the singing had been going on. The following is a specimen brick of the ode:

We do not hate our enemy—
May God deal gently with us all,
We love our land; we fight her foe;
We hate his cause, and that must fall.

Hon. CHARLES KING was next introduced, and spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES KING.

Deeming the occasion one that calls for the united and active coöperation of men of all ages, of all pursuits and all parties, in the effort to sustain the Government of our common country, to overthrow and put an end to the most wicked, wanton and cowardly rebellion that ever offended the justice of God or stained the annals of man, I eagerly avail myself of this occasion to weigh my voice with that of my fellow-citizens in this appeal to our State, manfully and promptly to meet the new call made upon it for more regiments and more men, to supply the places of those who have gloriously fallen on the field, or been swept away by the inevitable casualties of war.

What we of the North have lacked thus far is earnestness in waging the war, and a concerted system and policy in carrying it on. Our enemy is fearfully in earnest. Jealousy, hatred, vengeance, and that sin by which the angels fell—unbridled ambition and the love of power—give fierceness and unity to their arms, and these all wielded by the irresponsible despotism of one man. They fight against us—they whom in smooth and oily phrase, some among us call our "misguided brethren"—with the malignity and unscrupulousness, as to means, of incarnate fiends. We may not forget that we are Christians and civilized men; but we must forget what they seem most anxious not to remember, that our foe were once our brethren and our friends. We must make war upon them as enemies, whom it is our duty, in all lawful ways, to destroy—whom it is mercy to the whole land, mercy to the cause of humanity, thoroughly to overthrow and to subdue, that never again shall such rebellion rear its infamous banner in the Republic. They are false friends and pernicious counsellors who, in so great a cause as this, would interpose side issues, and would seek to advance mean and miserable personal or party aims and ambitions, by sowing the seeds of discord and jealousy among our public men, whether in civil or military life. Let all such discussion be—all intermediate question or discussion, which of necessity must be subordinate to the great and vital question of our National existence, which is now in the debate of arms—be postponed till the battle is won. Our armies in the field are made the special guardians for the benefit of rebel women and children—of the property which the husbands and fathers have abandoned in order to join the rebel army, and upon many a bloody field our wounded and dying have been obliged to put up with such wayside fare and nourishment, as the chance of battle left for them, while hard by rebel houses, and rebel gardens, and rebel granaries, abound in comforts which might have saved life, and certainly would have mitigated suffering, are sacredly guarded by our troops for the benefit of the rebel families. This may be magnanimous, but it is not war. I would have all this changed. I am for the war in its fiercest form—always and in all things, however, having regard to our own character and superior civilization. Our antagonists claim that they are the *master race*, and as such entitled to rule the land and give law to the baser sort, whom, as by one general term of reproval, they stigmatize as Yankee. Why, in every element that constitutes true manhood—in physical power, in educated mind, in religious instruction, in habits of self-command, in the dignity of hard working industry, in the knowledge of his own rights, and in respect for the rights of others—in all that constitutes a man and a citizen—the Northern race is far, very far superior to the Southern race. With this moral and physical superiority, how can it be otherwise than that, admitting equal courage on both sides—and that is a generous concession to the South—with our great preponderance of numbers, we must, when once fairly aroused, effectually subdue them.

We are to listen to no talk of compromise, of negotiation, and, least of all, of foreign mediation. Compromise of what? Our right to exist as a nation? for that is the whole question. Negotiation with whom? rebels in arms, traitors that have struck at the bosom of our common mother! And who amongst us would listen for an instant to mediation on the part of either France or England?

No, friends, this is no time for parley, for negotiation, for half-way measures of any sort. The people are far ahead of the Government. They are in earnest, and will not be paltered with; they mean to put down the rebellion and to punish the traitors with the most condign punishment. They have a policy, whoever else may lack one. They mean war, in earnest, and they mean that war deals with men only as friends and as enemies. It has no cognizance of political questions, of social institutions, it deals plainly and directly with men, and the only question it asks of them, without regarding rank or color is, "Are you for us or against us?" If for us, come and help—if against us, we shall know how to deal with you. This is war, according to common sense and individual usage. A General in the field is bound to succeed, and in order to that to use all lawful means conducive to success. He may take the life—none deny that—of the enemy. Shall he then hesitate about taking his property whenever and wherever it can be useful to his own force?

But of that I am not here to speak. All I urge is that in the war to the death we use all the means which, according to all the usage of civilized war, we are entitled to use; and that while our adversaries stop at no expedients to strengthen their hands, we shall not weaken ours by half-way, halting, mean and miserable hesitations. My friends, the time to strike is now. For more than a year this great nation—great in spirit, wealth and numbers—has been kept on the defensive. Now let it become aggressive—striking rapid, repeated, unintermitting blows at the enemy, until he be annihilated. Let us have no more such messages as that "the Army of the Potomac is safe!" See to it, you my friends; let us all, individually and collectively, see to it that henceforth the lightning's flash shall tell of assault, of battle, of victory—of the enemy overthrown and subdued—of our old and honored flag restored in all its amplitude to every contested point throughout the land—of treason vanquished, and of the Union reaffirmed and consolidated. Men of New-York, this you can greatly help to do. Fail not, then, as you value your peace on earth, your hopes of Heaven.

After music by the band, WM. ROSS WALLACE spoke with thrilling and dramatic effect, an ode prepared by him for the occasion. The following is the

ODE, BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Keep step with the music of Union,
The music our ancestors sung,
When States, like a jubilant chorus,
To beautiful sisterhood sprung!
O! thus shall their great Constitution,
That guards all the homes of the land,
A mountain of freedom and justice,
For millions eternally stand!
North and South, East and West, all unfurling
ONE Banner alone o'er the sod,
ONE voice from America swelling
In worship of Liberty's God!

Keep step with the music of Union,
What grandeur its flag has unrolled—
For the loyal, a star-lighted Heaven,
For traitors, a storm in each fold!
The glorious shade of Mount Vernon
Still points to each patriot's grave,
Still cries—"O'er the long mighty ages
That Eagle of Lexington wave."
North and South, East and West, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union!
The forests have sunk at its sound,
The pioneer's brows been with triumph
And Labor's broad opulence crowned;
Oh! yet *must* all giant rude forces
Of Nature be chained to our cars—
All mountains, lakes, rivers and oceans
Crouch under the Stripes and the Stars.
North and South, East and West, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union,
Thus still shall we nourish the light
Our fathers lit for the chained nations
That darkle in Tyranny's night!
The blood of the whole world is with us,
O'er ocean by Tyranny hurled,
And they who would dare to insult us
Shall sink with the wrath of the world,
North and South, East and West, &c.

Keep step with the music of Union,
All traitors shall fall at our march,
But patriots bask in the blessing
Flashed down from yon heavenly arch!
Then hurrah for the Past with its glory!
For the strong, earnest Present, hurrah!
And a cheer for the starry browed Future
With Freedom, and Virtue, and Law.
North and South, East and West, all unfurling
ONE Banner alone o'er the sod,
ONE voice from America swelling
In worship of Liberty's God!

After further music, Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was introduced and received with uproarious applause. He commenced as follows:

SPEECH OF HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

Gen. H. WALBRIDGE said: Fourteen months ago, from this very platform, the City of New-York, in the presence of a quarter of a million of loyal citizens, declared that she would not sit tamely by and behold a wicked, reckless, malignant minority consummate the overthrow and ruin of the only representative constitutional government on earth. [Immense applause.] When she fixed this determination and announced her will, eleven rebellious States had attempted to sever their connection with the Federal Government; had torn from the forts, arsenals, magazines and harbors within their limits, the banner of the Constitutional Union. [Cheers.] This reckless, rampant treason, though long threatened, took the civilized world by surprise; and, as the conspirators by thousands poured their murderous hail of shot and shell upon that thirsty, half-famished garrison at Fort Sumter, with its seventy exhausted but loyal men, they little realized that throughout the whole Christian world they were calling silently into exercise forces wholly beyond human control; for that man must be an atheist, or have no soul, who does not realize that since that first event God himself has been manifest in the moral and political phenomena which this great, loyal nation now presents; and statesmen and philosophers and Generals will begin to reason right and act right when they realize this great truth. [Cheers.] The establishment of free institutions on this continent toward ameliorating the condition of the human race was second to the inauguration of the Christian religion, and their dismemberment and overthrow is reserved only to Jehovah himself. Fellow-citizens, when last we met here, on the occasion to which I have referred, bold, rank, audacious treason pervaded almost every department of the Federal service. [Cheers.] Army, Navy, Ambassadors to foreign courts, Collectors of Customs, Postmasters, the very defences at Washington, limited as they were, could not then be relied upon. The nation trembled for the safety of the national capital; the personal safety of the President was endangered even in the Executive mansion! [Applause.] Consternation and despair briefly ruled the hour. How stands the matter now? The capital is secured; the rebels are trembling for Charleston, Savannah and their entire coast, while we have New Orleans and Nashville; Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, then on the verge of the rebellion, are secured; Virginia, then completely in the grasp of the rebels, has become loyal in the greater portion of her territorial extent.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE warmly spoke in support of the resolutions which he submitted at the close. As he mounted the speaker's desk in full view, and read them in stentorian tones, the vast audience cheered and cheered again until the welkin rang. Every paragraph, and often each sentence of the resolutions drew forth unanimous plaudits, and Mr. WALLBRIDGE retired amid an avalanche of congratulations. The following are his resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS OF GEN. H. WALLBRIDGE.

Resolved, That the territorial limits of the United States, as they existed when this infamous rebellion began, and the Constitution which guarantees their existence, should forever remain one, entire, united and indivisible.

That the division of the former and the overthrow of the latter would constitute a damning crime to all eternity.

That as the blood of our slaughtered citizen-soldiers fallen in defence of Constitutional liberty cries to Heaven for redress, we declare that to suppress this rebellion and save the national life, the Government should call into exercise every agency employed by the rebels themselves to make the war effective, conclusive and of short duration.

That we tender to our unfortunate countrymen now languishing by captivity in Southern prisons, our earnest and cordial sympathy, and we beseechingly implore the Government to effect their honorable exchange and release at the earliest possible moment.

That since integrity by public servants in the discharge of official duty is the only guarantee for good Government, we call upon Congress to give the authority, and the Government to exercise it, of hanging upon a gibbet higher than Haman hung, every official in any department of the public service, who attempts at this juncture of our public affairs, to fatten upon the misfortunes of the Republic, either by defrauding the public treasury, employing his public position to advance private pecuniary objects, or who shall be found guilty of imposing upon our brave soldiers any base article, either in the food or raiment provided for them, by the Government.

That Congress should provide for opening the great line of interior water communication along our Atlantic coast capable of passing our naval fleet and our commercial marine from the waters of the Roanoke and Chesapeake Bay to the eastern terminus of Long Island, and should at once open the means of internal communication, by which our gunboats can pass from the Mississippi through the loyal States by the various canals and lakes, until they reach the Atlantic seaboard by the most cheap and expeditious route that scientific and practical knowledge may develop.

That steadily pursuing the wise policy of our fathers, we never mean to interfere in the internal conflicts of foreign States. But here, beneath this outstretched sky, in the presence of Almighty God, and of one another, we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, never to abandon this struggle while there remains a traitor in the land, and that any armed intervention, by any foreign power in our present domestic affliction, shall prove the signal for the spirit of liberty to commence its triumphant march through Europe.

Mr. C. G. DUNN was next introduced, and after a brief, eloquent, and patriotic preface, which was rewarded with general applause, read an original poem written for the occasion. The following is an extract:

Only once in every lifetime comes the hour for man to prove
The depth, the truth, the earnestness of patriotic love;
Only once in every lifetime comes the people-thrilling jar
That purifies the nation in the crucible of war,
Which vindicates the honor of the Truth, and proves the might
Of the never-thwarted purpose which is founded in the right.
And God will safely guard the man, and make him doubly strong,
Who battles in our Cause of Right against the Curse of Wrong.

SPEECH OF COL. F. B. SPINOLA.

Col. F. B. SPINOLA, who was familiarly greeted as "FRANK," was next introduced, and most cordially welcomed. He said he came to not only talk to them but to ask them to go with him. [Applause.] He cautioned them against the efforts of the croakers to produce dissatisfaction with the Government. The only result of the success of the rebels would be to enslave the North, and despoil it in every way. He cordially invited them to join his brigade, and promised not only to drive off peculators, but to see that the wants of the soldier were fully attended to. [Applause.] He thought that the President would get not only 300,000 troops, but more than that, if required. The North might be slumbering, but it would be only to refresh and reinvigorate for the conflict. [Applause.]

After some brief remarks from Mr. BANVARD, the meeting adjourned, just in time to escape the shower which had been for some time threatening, but was providentially withheld until the close.

STAND NUMBER TWO.

The large audience at stand No. 2 (fronting on Fourth-avenue,) was called to order at 4 o'clock by PROSPER M. WETMORE, Esq., who read the call for the meeting, and nominated Mr. A. A. LOW as President, in place of PELATIAH PERIT, who was announced to preside, but was confined to his house by sickness.

Mr. A. C. RICHARDS read a list of 130 Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, comprising the most prominent men of all parties in the City, among whom were Royal Phelps, A. A. Low, Robert B. Minturn, R. A. Witthaus, Wilson G. Hunt, Charles King, R. D. Hitchcock, Robert S. Hone, John Jacob Astor, Jr., Willard Parker, E. V. Haughwout, James A. Roosevelt, and others.

Mr. LOW then briefly addressed the meeting, regretting the absence of Mr. PERIT, and urging the importance of the cause that had called them together, which, he said, was nothing less than the cause of free institutions, and the preservation of Republican Government. He closed by introducing Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN, President of the Hudson River Railroad, who read the address adopted by the joint committees, and which will be found under the proceedings of Stand No. 1. The reading of the address was frequently interrupted by cheers, particularly that portion of it denouncing foreign intervention.

The "Star Spangled Banner," having been sung, Mr. RICHARDS read the resolutions published elsewhere, which were received with great applause.

The President then introduced Judge CHAS. P. DALY, who was greeted with enthusiastic applause, and responded as follows:

When two parts of a great nation have divided and are arrayed in open war against each other, it is a waste of time to dwell upon the causes that have produced it. Having thrown all other considerations aside, and grappled together in a mortal struggle, nothing remains but to determine which of the two will be compelled to yield. There was a time when mediation and compromise was possible. It has passed, and it is of no consequence now who are responsible for the neglect or opposition by which that opportunity was lost. He that supposes that the South would listen to any terms of compromise now, except such as it is impossible for the North to grant, is a political dreamer. Nothing can be done now except by military means. The South has taken the position, and it will not recede unless it is compelled to. Whatever Union sentiment may have existed there, it is crushed out, and there is nothing apparent but sympathetic unanimity and a dogged determination to persist in what they have undertaken. Whatever doubt, hesitation, or difference of opinion may have prevailed there at first, the sentiment is now universal that they have gone too far to recede—that they must go on, whatever may be the result. Everything with them is reduced to a question of endurance, and the sooner we wake up to the consciousness of the state of facts, the more fully will we comprehend our own position, and the obligations and duties that are imposed upon us. Leaving out of view the political differences which may have incited and led to this war, what is it that the South have determined with such great unanimity to do, and which the North, with equal unanimity, have determined to resist? Constituting but little more than one-third of the population of the whole country, the inhabitants of the Southern States have determined to seize the largest part of our territory, geographically, to appropriate to themselves nearly the whole of our seacoast and the mouths of nearly all of our principal rivers, and constitute out of it a foreign nation. Of the eighty-four rivers which, descending through a common territory, find their way to the sea, and serve as the great outlets of the industry and commerce of the whole people, they modestly propose to take to themselves the possession and control of seventy-two, including the largest and most important, leaving to us the number of twelve, watering the comparatively small strip of territory extending from the Hudson River to the northern boundary of Maine. They propose to cut us off from these elements of national existence, determined by the curvature of mountain forms and by the course of rivers, and leave us a territory so irregular and so badly adjusted in respect to its dependent parts as to make it impossible for us to keep it together as a nation. Look at the political boundaries of the nations upon the map of the globe, and not one will be found with a territory so disjointed and fragmentary as the one that would be then left us. If a foreign nation undertook to do this, we would resist it to the last drop of our blood, and does it make any difference that those who are seeking to accomplish it have hitherto been a part of ourselves, and proffer to us in the future vows of eternal hate? [VOICES—No.] After eighty-six years of existence as one Government and one people, eight millions rise up and say to twenty millions—"We will take the largest part of this country for ourselves, and you must accept what we think proper to leave you. We are the better born, the nobler race, the aristocracy; we do not choose to labor ourselves, we prefer to have a servile class to labor for us, and, therefore, have no sympathy with the trading spirit by which you have increased and multiplied; nor with the mechanical, manufacturing, and varied industrial pursuits to which you are devoted." They say to us—"There has never been such a thing as the American nation. It has been a mere partnership of sovereign States, which any one might dissolve at its pleasure. We have respectively dissolved it, and in the partition of the partnership effects, we have made our own adjustment, and left to you what we thought proper." [Laughter.] To submit to this, is to allow the weaker to dictate to the stronger—to allow the eight millions of the South to prescribe to the twenty millions of the North. What shall be their future position? The man who was born in a Northern State, or who became a citizen by adoption, is as much a citizen of South Carolina as those who were born or who dwell there, and neither their Southern doctrine of State Rights, nor their rebellious attempt at exclusiveness, can deprive him of it. [Cheers.] To submit to the designs of the South is to consent to national annihilation. It is to consent, in a national point of view, to take territorially an inferior and subordinate position to that of the South; to take a territory so placed, geographically, that its dismemberment—the breaking of it up into several parts—must be the inevitable consequence. The question is not, then, whether we shall conquer the South, but whether the South conquer us. [A VOICE—"That's it."] It is whether the present aristocracy of the Southern States and their retainers shall deprive the intelligent and industrious masses of the North of a territory, the joint possession of which they have equally inherited, and which is essential to the unfettered exercise of their industry, and to their development as a nation. [Cheers.] It is this which gives to this contest the character of a mortal struggle, in which neither will yield unless compelled to do so by the superior military prowess of the other. It is not, like other civil wars, a struggle between two classes of society living together, where the one seeks to get the mastery of the other, and establish a different form of Goverment, but it is one part of a country, enjoying in every respect the same political privileges, which insists upon breaking off, and for that purpose has arrayed itself in open war against the other. The thing which most nearly resembles it is the division of the once compact Republic of Colombia into the now insignificant States of Ecuador, New-Granada and Venezuela, with the fruitful lesson which it furnishes in the miserable state of anarchy now prevailing in these distracted and wretched countries. We have scarcely yet risen in the North to the full consciousness of the magnitude of the struggle in which we are engaged, and the momentuous consequences of it, or fully comprehended the vital and disastrous effects upon us if we fail to succeed. In the struggle, which, to us, is for existence, we have a task imposed upon us equivalent to conquering a nation. We have from the beginning undervalued the capacity and power of resistance on the part of the South, and have men now in Congress who believe that the South is to be conquered by the enactment of laws—Congressional lawyers, ignorant enough to think that an armed rebellion of eight millions of people will be put down by the passage of statutes. We have not realized the extent of resources, of money, of men, and of the material of war, that is demanded of us. As a peaceful people, suddenly roused up, we have displayed extraordinary energy, and in so short a space of time have put forth an extent of naval and military strength almost incredible. But great as has been our effort, that of the South has been greater. She has drafted the whole of her available population, determined to overmatch us by the promptitude with which she has brought troops into the field. She is said to have 220,000 thousand men now at Richmond, while we have not half that number. She has made a last great effort and should we pause here, it will be on her part a successful one. We will be beaten, humiliated and disgraced. All that we have hitherto done will have gone for nothing, and we will retire from the contest with a contracted territory and a gigantic load of debt, which, of itself will be a reason for one part of the country to shift it upon the other by acts of dismemberment and separation. To avert these calamities, a call is made by the Government upon the country for 300,000 men, and if that call is promptly responded to, the suppression of the rebellion will be but a question of time. It will soon be seen whether our people are, or are not, equal to the great emergency which now calls upon them to act. If they fail in this crisis, then the South are, as they have claimed to be, our masters. They will triumph in the consciousness that they have chafed into submission these artisans, tradesmen and laborers of the North. We are masters upon the water; but upon the land the heart of this rebellion has not yet been reached, and it will not be unless this levy is raised. If this call is responded to, and this 300,000 men rapidly put into the field, we shall be armed in a double sense; *first*, it will secure us against foreign intervention; and, *secondly*, we shall accomplish what we undertook to do when we first rose to the defence of our Government and our flag. The season, being that of harvest, is not a propitious one; and, if from that or any other cause, this force cannot be raised by volunteering in time to meet the present emergency of the Government, I can see no good reason why a draft should not at once be made. [Applause.] Our enemies have resorted to it, and it is now the chief source of their strength. The Government of Europe which most nearly resembles our own, the Republic of Switzerland, was placed a few years ago in a situation exactly like ours. The Southern Cantons undertook to break off and establish a Confederate Government by themselves. The Northern Cantons, constituting, as we do, the majority of the population, raised an army, and crushed the rebellion. The plan which they resorted to, and which proved eminently successful, was to draft the whole of the requisite force in the very beginning. It brought into the army men of all ranks and conditions, making it a high-toned, intelligent, and patriotic body. While our system of volunteering is enormously expensive, the measure adopted by the Republic of Switzerland was economical, and brought together a devoted, disinterested, and patriotic body of men. It is at least democratic in its operation, as it casts the duty of defending the Government with their lives equally upon all classes, and if the necessity should exist, I do not see why we should hesitate to resort to it. [Great applause.] The man who is not willing to defend a free and liberal Government like this, when the lot is cast upon him, is unfit to live under it and enjoy its blessings. [Renewed applause.] Our national existence depends upon our obtaining the 300,000 men. So that every consideration is subordinate. Like Aaron's rod, it swallows up every other, and the whole energy of our people and of our Government must be devoted to it.

But the men now called to come forth to the rescue of the nation, have a right to demand that they shall be led by *Generals*, and not by politicians in uniform. [VOICE—"That's the talk"] And we men of all parties, assembled to-day in this mighty gathering of the intelligence and patriotism of the masses in this great Metropolis, have a right to say to our temporary rulers at Washington to imitate the example which is here set them of unity, public spirit and patriotism. [Applause.] To leave off the discussion of measures upon which we are a divided people, and think only of the preservation of the country in this pressing crisis. [Applause.] Let them bear in mind that they are not as great men as they suppose themselves to be, [laughter and applause,] and let them learn something of that fine element of character, humility. Let them remember that more than two-thirds of the men composing the army of the Union are opposed to them, politically, and above all let the civilians in Washington give up directing and controling the operations of Generals in the field. [Loud cheers.] The Archduke CHARLES was but little, if at all, inferior in military genius to NAPOLEON, and, with the superior numbers at his command, would, in the judgment of military critics, have been more than a match for his great antagonist, had not all his operations in the field been controlled by the Aulic Council sitting at Vienna. To this body every unemployed General and intrusive civilian, as at Washington, had access; and ignorant of the changes and vicissitudes which attend a campaign, this Council baffled the best-laid plans of the Archduke, by controlling his opinion and prescribing beforehand as to the motions of the armies. And had not WELLINGTON, in the war of the Peninsula, openly disregarded the suggestions, and even orders, that came to him from London, the British arms would never have triumphed over the Generals of NAPOLEON. No General under Heaven can accomplish anything if, in addition to the enemy in front, he has also to fight against an army of detractors and advisers in his rear. [Vociferous applause.] If he is incompetent, take the responsibility and remove him—["That's it,"]—but whilst he is in command, let him command. [Cheers.] We can raise the 300,000 men; but if the spirit of meddlesome interference at Washington, controlling the operations of Generals in the field, does not meet the contempt it deserves in the indignant rebuke of our whole people, then our energies will be wasted again, and in the fullness of National calamity we will be left but to lament over the madness and folly of our temporary rulers. [Immense applause, which was followed by three cheers for Judge DALY and three for the Union.]

Hon. DAVID S. CODDINGTON was the next speaker, and spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In this hour of alienation, tumult and disaster, no man, however humble, has a right to sit still when the nation has sprung to its feet, and the Union lies bleeding upon its back.

We have come here in the darkest hour of National existence to declare before the world that the unity and nationality of America shall not be dissolved, either in the swamps of the Chickahominy or the Council Chambers of Paris or London. [Great applause.] We are all, under moral martial law, now bound to obey every draft upon the brain, the heart, the purse, and the life, to serve a Government whose authority has dropped upon us with the gentleness of a flower, and yet shielded us with the strength of a giant. We may have our weaknesses, and these weaknesses may serve to point an English sneer, or round a Southern taunt; but they never yet have succeeded in vitiating the grander points of our National character, neither have they, for one moment, obstructed the beneficent action of our hitherto unassailable institutions.

If secession is right, then all order, all regulated society is wrong. If secession cannot be put down without war, then war is the highest duty and best business of the American citizen—more profitable than merchandise, more beautiful than poetry, and for the time-being, as sacred as the ministry itself. True, we may fail sometimes; so does all business and sciences until experience teaches them. By degrees we shall learn the art of blood, and mayhap the foe will find the Yankee shop boy an efficient chronic portable slaughter-house. So far we have fought half tiger and half brother. No half man accomplishes much. We must be all tiger now, that we may be all brothers bye and bye.

If fevers and blunders have wasted the strength and tampered with the glory of our armies, the beautiful enthusiasm of this day's proceedings illustrates how heartily and abundantly we try to redeem our errors and relieve our heroes. Was it not a sublime spectacle to see the President of the United States pouring the balm of his sympathizing Presidential presence into the serried ranks of the wearied Army of the Potomac. ABRAHAM LINCOLN confronting GEO. B. MCCLELLAN. The embodied representative of the National authority shaking hands with the genius of American safety—the great rail-splitter reproaching the railiers against that noble army and its gifted chieftain.

When ABRAHAM LINCOLN was nominated, I laughed at the convention; when he was elected, I trembled for the country; but since he has been inaugurated, I have learned to love and honor the man who has so faithfully wielded the National resources. When the South struck at the President, they fired at a man in the stocks, cooped up in judicial decisions, bound down by legislative restrictions, warned away from all philanthropic mischief by the wholesome hostility of an adverse popular vote. They found him in quiet, helpless, party paralysis, and only left him an aroused, wounded, angry National giant, with all the resources of all parties at his command.

The South sneered at our poor, under-fed, overworked soldiers, who fled from Bull Run; but now the world laughs at a whole community who ran away from a shadow. Our soldiers left a few arms and knapsacks on the field, while they threw away long years of happiness and prosperity. Daily are we taunted with their superiority in arms and birth. They claim WASHINGTON, as if their deeds had made him. Out of the 200,000 troops who fought in the War of the Revolution, the South did not furnish 20,000. But for the North, WASHINGTON would have gone down to posterity with a halter around his neck. It was Northern hands that molded his Virginia clay into an immortal statue. [Sensation.]

The South are like a flat-chested spinster whose figure is made up with cotton. Now the bastard child of Secession is born, the infant roots in vain upon its mother's breast, and must die for want of nourishment. [Great cheering.] Compared with our solid successes, what have they achieved in this war? Two or three land checks and one steam fright. The ghost of the *Merrimac* will haunt the nation for centuries. By diverting the base of operations from the James River, it has cost us $100,000,000. That sum would have built us 300 *Monitors*, which would have blockaded all intervention.

The march of events now means the march of armies. The progress of our institution depends at last upon the speed of our bullets; when they rain the Union is safe, when they slacken the Union reels. War is a cruel alternative, but not more so than a peace which removes from danger without relieving us of disgrace, disorder and disintegration. We want not lamentation over this war but enlistments in the war. Let us shed no tears but volunteers. [Great laughter.] We cannot succed in this gigantic war until all classes are worked up to the thrusting point.

There must be a fighting man from every family and every calling; a fighting lawyer, a fighting doctor, a fighting priest, aye, and a fighting dandy. Now is the time for white kids to redeem themselves. Now is the time for all that army of fashionable loungers who have been growling all their lives for lack of opportunity. Now is the time for them to rise, strike and be immortal. ["Good, good."] While the South have sent a thousand men to battle, we have sent a hundred. While they have mounted science to lead on their armies to victory, we have too often skipped experience and thrust politics on horseback to save the country. Twenty-three millions of people are tired of being told that they are outwitted because they are outnumbered. If we fall now we will be the oddest ruin on record. Rome was four hundred years dying of her own corruptions. We, instead of being enervated by luxury or discomfited by invasion, go down with all our strength and all our wealth, and all our wits about us. [Applause.] Destroyed by a remark, our great light blown out by the passionate breath of partisan oratory. [Great applause.] I for one never can believe in such a death. The ablest sword of the age is hanging by our side. The heaviest purse on the Continent is in our pocket; the noblest cause for which man can draw his brother's blood, calls him to the battle-field, and if we wait patiently and act vigorously the greatest victory of modern times is in our grasp—the victory of the Republic over itself, the victory of democrat virtues over aristocrat vices, the victory of law, order and Government over disunion, distraction, conflagration and damnation. [Long applause.]

On concluding the honorable gentleman's remarks, the crowd proposed three cheers for Mr. Coddington, which were vociferously responded to.

Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton was then introduced, and said that the question they had now met to consider and discuss was one of life and freedom to his hearers and to their children. This wicked rebellion must be put down at all hazards, or the hopes of free Government were at an end. Thus far we had no cause for despondency in the effort we were making. He denied that our army had suffered a single defeat during the war, except when the enemy had received sudden and unexpected reinforcements. [A Voice—"That's a fact," and applause.] McClellan was nearer Richmond to-day than ever before. [Cheers.] He now had the support of the navy, which was worth 100,000 men. The speaker said he knew these rebel generals at West Point, and previous to this rebellion he had regarded them as gentlemen; but they had now turned revilers and detractors of their former friends, and not content with this, they sought to ruin their country. Let them be met with a spirit and determination that will convince them of the utter hopelessness of their task. Let the example of Mr. Seward and his son, who was about to enrol himself as a private in the ranks, be followed by all his hearers. [Applause.]

Prosper M. Wetmore then took the stand and called for three cheers for the Green Mountain State, which, he said, had in ten days raised a full regiment in answer to the new call for troops. The regiment was on its way to the seat of war, and would pass through this City to-morrow. Three times three cheers were given for Vermont, after which Rev. Dr. Hitchcock was introduced as a native of Vermont, and said that he agreed with Dr. Vinton, that we had not yet suffered a defeat in this war. Our seeming reverses were but blessings in disguise. He said that there was a unanimous demand from our troops in the field that the loyal element of the South should be used. [Cheers.] The army demands that every loyal person in the country, be he white, black or gray, shall fight. [Tremendous applause.] When this cry comes up from our brothers on the field, it will be heard and obeyed by President, Congress, people, and last of all, (God help them,) the politicians. [Renewed applause.] And let us say amen. [Cheers.] After singing the Star Spangled Banner, the crowd dispersed.

STAND NO. 3.

The meeting at this stand was organized at about 4 o'clock, by the election of Hamilton Fish as President, Wm. B. Astor, Moses H. Grinnell, Wm. C. Bryant, Luther Bradish, James Lenox, George Bancroft, S. B. Ruggles, C. H. Marshall, and others, Vice Presidents; and Frank Moore, John H. White, Henry A. Oakley, Robert Benson, Jr., and others, Secretaries.

A band of music discoursed, at intervals during the meeting, and several salutes were fired by the Anthon Light Battery.

Not less than ten thousand persons surrounded this stand, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The list of officers was read by W. E. Dodge, Esq.; Chas. Gould, Esq., read the Address, and Peter Mitchell read the resolutions, both of which were unanimously adopted.

SPEECH OF ETHAN ALLEN, ESQ.

Ethan Allen, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, was the first speaker introduced, who spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens of New-York: Once more the tocsin sounds to arms, and the freemen rally to the call. It is now nearly a century ago, that mass meetings of our fathers were held in this City to devise ways and means for the defence of that very flag which to-day is given to the winds of Heaven, bearing defiance from every star. Fired then with the same spirit of freedom that kindles on this spot to-day, for the first time throwing aside the habiliments of peace, our fathers armed themselves for vengeance and for war. The *history* of that war go read in the hearts of the American people; the trials and struggles of that war, mark them in the tear-drop which the very allusion calls to every eye; the blessings of that war, count them in the gorgeous temples of trade that rise everywhere around you; the wisdom of that war, and the honor and perpetuity of its triumphs, behold the one in our unexampled national prosperity, and the other in the impulses that like an electric flash bind heart to heart throughout this vast assemblage in the firm resolve, that cost what it may, rebellion shall go down. [Loud applause.]

Again the American people are assembled in mass meetings throughout the nation, while the States once more rock and struggle in the throes of a revolution. Once more the cry to arms reverberates throughout the land, but this time we arm against domestic foes. Treason has raised its black flag near the tomb of Washington, and the Union of our States hangs her fate upon the bayonet and the sword. Accursed be the hand that would not seize the bayonet—blighted be the arm that would not wield the sword in such a cause. Everything that the American citizen holds dear hangs upon the issue of this contest. Our National honor and reputation demand that rebellion must not triumph on our soil. In the name of our heroic dead, in the name of our numberless victories upon the battle-field, in the name of our thousand peaceful triumphs, in the name of our unexampled National prosperity, our Union must and shall be preserved.

Our peaceful triumphs! These are the victories which we are jealous to guard. Let others recount their marshal glories; they shall be eclipsed by the charity and the grace of the triumphs which have been achieved in peace. "Peace hath her victories, not less renowned than War," and the hard-earned fruits of these victories rebellion shall not take from us. Our peaceful triumphs! Who shall enumerate their value to the millions yet unborn? What nation, in so short a time, has won so many? On the land and on the sea, in the realms of science and in the world of art, we have everywhere gathered our honors, and won our garlands. Upon the altars of the States they yet lie fresh from the gathering, while their happy influences fill the land. Of the importance and value of our thousand peaceful triumphs, time will permit me to mention only one, which is yet fresh in the minds of us all. It is now just two years ago, when up the waters of the Potomac, toward the Capital, sailed the representatives of an empire till then shut out from intercourse with all Christian nations. In the Eastern seas there lay an Empire of Islands, which hitherto had enjoyed no recognition in the Christian world, other than its name upon the map. No history, so far as we know, illumined it, no ancient time-mark told of its advance, step by step, in the march of improvement. There it has rested for thousands of years, wrapped in the mysteries of its own exclusiveness, gloomy, dark, peculiar. It has been supposed to possess great power, and vague rumors have attributed to it ingenious arts to us unknown. Against nearly all the world, for thousands of years, Japan has obstinately shut her doors. The wealth of the Christian world could not tempt her cupidity, the wonders of the Christian world could not excite her curiosity. There she lay, sullen and alone, the phenomenon of nations. England and France and the other powerful Governments of Europe have at various times tried to conquer this oriental exclusiveness, but the Portuguese only partially succeeded, while all the rest signally have failed. At length, we, bearing at our masthead the glorious old Stars and Stripes, approach the mysterious portals, and seek an entrance. Not with cannon and implements of death do we demand admission, but appreciating the saying of Euripides, that

> "Resistless eloquence shall open
> The gates that steel exclude,"

we powerfully appeal to that sense of right which is the "touch of nature that makes the whole world kin," and behold, the interdiction is removed, the doors of the mysterious empire fly open, and a new garland is woven to crown the monument of our commercial conquests. [Loud applause.] Who shall set limit to the gain that shall follow this one victory of peace, if our Government be perpetuated so as to gather it for the generations. Who shall say that in an unbroken, undivided Union, that the opening of the ports of Japan shall not accomplish for the present era all that the Reformation, the art of printing, steam and the telegraph have done within the last three hundred years. New avenues of wealth are thrown open, new fields are to be occupied, arts new to us, perhaps, are to be studied and to be Americanized, and science perhaps from that arcana of nations has revelations to make to us, equal to anything which we have ever learned before. Reciprocity bids us extend whatever is valuable in our system of Government over this new convert to our national policy. Fifty millions of people there are to be enlightened; the printing-press is yet to catch the daily thought and stamp it upon the page; the magnetic wire must yet tremble along her highways, and Niphon yet tremble to her centre at each heart-beat of our ocean steamers, as they sweep through her waters or thunder round her island homes. All hail! all hail! to these children of the morning. All hail! all hail! to the great Republic of the West, that ushers them into life. From every age that has passed there comes a song of praise for the treaty that has been consummated. The buried masters of three thousand years start again to life and pass in grand procession before the eyes of these new-found empires. Homer, with his songs, Greece with her arts, Rome with her legions, and America with her heroes, all come to them with the novelty and the freshness of the newly-born. Wipe off the mold that time has gathered upon their tombs, and let them all come forth and answer, at the summons of a new-born nation that calls them again to life: wrapped in the winding sheet of eighteen centuries, the fishermen of Galilee tell to these strangers the story of the resurrection, clutching in their hands their dripping blades the warriors recount their conquests, and joined at last in harmonious brotherhood, Copernicus, with bony fingers pointing upward, tells to Confucius his story of the stars. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.]

Fellow-citizens, this is but one of our many peaceful triumphs. Shall all these hopes of the future, shall all these victories of our people, shall all these struggles of the past be swept away by the dissolution of the Union and the destruction of the Government? Forbid it Almighty God. Rather perish, a thousand times perish, the cause of the rebellion, and over the ruins of Slavery let peace once more resume her sway, and let the cannon's lips grow cold. (Cheers.) *Dilenda est Carthago*—the rebellion must go down. The cannon that opened the fire upon Fort Sumter reverberated from the Penobscot to the Rocky Mountains, and has called the Northern lion from his lair. Down with party, sect and class, and up with a sentiment of unanimity when our country calls to arms. Massachusetts, glorious old Massachusetts, first at the cradle of Liberty in 1776, the will be the last at the grave, if fate intends the grave shall ever be. Again the "bones of her sons lie mingling and bleaching with the soil of every State from Maine to Georgia, and there they will lie forever." From her new-made graves she sends forth a constant prayer to Heaven, and let traitors tremble lest that prayer be answered. New York must not be behind the Old Bay State. In the spirit world Warren calls to Hamillon and Hamilton calls back to Warren, that hand in hand their mortal children go on together to fame, to victory or to the grave. The hosts of the Union are already marshaled in the field, but a call is made for more, and that call shall not be in vain. When the ranks are full, let the roll be called on Bemis Heights, on the plains of Monmouth or at Yorktown, where the sheeted dead may rise as witness, and there propose to your legions the dissolution of this Union, and there receive their answer. Mad with frenzy, burning with indignation at the thought, all ablaze for vengeance upon the traitors, such shall be the fury and impetuosity of the onset, that all opposition will be swept before them, as the pigmy yields to the avalanche that comes trembling, rumbling, thundering from its Alpine home. Let us gather at the tomb of Washington, and invoke his spirit to direct in the combat. Rising again incarnate from the tomb, in one hand holding the same old flag, blackened and begrimed by the smoke of a seven-years' war, with the other hand he points us to the foe. Up and at them. Let consuming fires thrill our very souls, while immortal spirits direct our way. One blow, deep, effectual and forever—one crushing blow upon rebellion, in the name of God, Washington and the Republic.

Three enthusiastic cheers were proposed and given to Mr. Allen when he concluded.

Prof. Hitchcock and Gen. Spinola followed with patriotic speeches, which were well received, and the assemblage dispersed.

STAND NO. 4.

This stand was located on the west side of the Square, at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Broadway, and was under the immediate charge of Messrs. James W. White and Robert H. McCurdy, of the Committee of Arrangements. Wallace's Band, of 14 pieces, discoursed music at intervals during the meeting, and salutes at proper periods were fired by the "Anthon Light Battery" and the workmen employed by Henry Brewster & Co.

At first the attendance at this stand was small, but by the time the meeting had got fairly into operation there were more people than could possibly get near enough to hear the speaking. The assembly was enthusiastic and orderly in the extreme, except at one stage of the proceedings, when a party of men, evidently representing the supporters of the late demonstration at Cooper Institute, to the number of fifty or more, who, with the National flag above their heads, marched in front of the stand while Mr. Chittenden, of Washington, was speaking, and commenced to yell out "No nigger," "no nigger." They were remonstrated with in vain for a time, and gave groans for Horace Greeley and Wendell Phillips, and cheers for McClellan. For a time this party completely interrupted the proceedings, and when a policeman interfered they attempted to intimidate him, but did not quite succeed. They finally withdrew, headed as they came, by a well-known Brooklyn character called "Billy Dowd," and the business of the hour was proceeded with without further interruption.

Judge James W. White called the assemblage to order at a little past 4 o'clock, and nominated Prof. Francis Lieber as Chairman, which was adopted by acclamation. Dr Lieber thanked them for the honor conferred, and said they had been called upon to meet there and give a new impression of their devotion to the country and the great cause now at stake. Resolutions would be read expressing the views of all loyal citizens at this crisis. Many years ago, he proceeded to say, a German poet, who sang, fought and died for Liberty in Germany, found a seal ring with an arrow engraved upon it, and the simple motto, "Through." He resolved to adopt that motto and act in behalf of his country. The people of this country to-day ought to adopt that motto, "Through." To all before him he would say "Through;" to all the army he would say "Through;" to foreigners who threaten to interfere with our affairs he would say "Through," and to our young men, "Through" with this business at once and forever.

It would not do to permit England or France to cut up the map of this country; the mountains and rivers were our great primaries, and while he had some respect for all proper State rights, he still felt that they were but pencilings; their lines have been changed heretofore, and will be changed again. The Germans could tell Americans something of permitting other powers to interfere with their native land, for she had been cut up in slices by foreign interference. This war was not of our seeking; it was forced upon us, and we cannot stop it if we would, except by force. It was a law in all history that those whom nature intended to love each other most, are the most bitter and relentless when they fall out, and this war was no exception. It was a matter of necessity that it should be prosecuted to a successful end; the country divided would not be at peace for twelve months at a time. He believed the people were getting aroused to the importance of this matter; he had this very day received a letter from a Statesman and a true Union man, residing at St. Louis, stating that in that State there was no apprehension felt but what the 300,000 volunteers would be forthcoming. Gov. Gamble had received over fifty applications from responsible parties, to raise regiments, and in one instance, a man just recovering from wounds received in battle, was raising a brigade. There was some backwardness, it was true, the speaker continued, here as elsewhere about volunteering, for we are in the middle of the harvest; but this would soon be over with, and the call for more troops would be promptly responded to. He believed that all before him would volunteer to save the country if the President would but say that he wanted them; and surely there would be no backwardness in filling up the quota of 50,000 of this State. The objection to drafting was, in part, because it was a practice of despots; but that would not be the case here even if drafting should be resorted to under the emergencies of the case. The speaker concluded by urging all to sustain the Government in the most effectual manner.

Robert H. McCurdy, Esq., then read a list of Vice-Presidents, which was adopted, when W. J. A. Fuller, Esq., of Brooklyn, read the address adopted by the Convention of Committees. The passages of this address, where a vigorous prosecution of the war is urged, and the duty of repelling foreign intervention by all means, were enthusiastically applauded.

Francis Ketcham, Esq., read the resolutions adopted by the Convention of Committees, which were also unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Mr. L. E. Chittenden, of Washington, D. C., was next introduced. He had, he said, taken himself out of the dull routine of the Treasury Department at Washington, to come among a live people; he thought that such were the people here. The time had arrived when there was something to be done besides talking; it was the time when every citizen should offer his services to the country, and if he had not done so, he should have been ashamed to present himself before them. He came from a city where every loyal man has trembled for its safety within the last eight weeks. Did they consider this Government worth saving? [Voices—"Yes, yes."] He would tell them that the day was approaching—if it was not already upon us—when every loyal man in the States will have to draw a sabre or shoulder a musket to preserve it. [Applause.] The South went into this matter with a purpose; they proposed first to overthrow the Government, then establish a similar Government, repudiate all debts due loyal men and confiscate property, and then they propose to fight us. That is where they stand to-day, and where they have been for the last eighteen months. We could not confiscate the property of rebels—the Constitution stood in the way; we have let them talk treason, and have even furnished them with arms, but this was a little too much, and this was finally stopped. What is the result of all this temporizing policy? The soil of the rebel States is crimson with the blood of 100,000 loyal men! Has not this gone far enough? Is it not time to declare war? [Voices—Yes! Yes! and applause.] Yes, I would to God that your "Yes!" could reach the Cabinet.

(At this juncture the Navy-yard Band appeared, followed by several hundred officers and sailors of the U. S. Navy, followed by the ship carpenters employed in the Navy-yard, carrying flags and banners. The procession was welcomed with cheers.)

Mr. Chittenden continued—There is no time to waste uselessly. He wanted to know if the time had not come to change the system upon which the war had been conducted? [Cries of "Yes," "Yes," and applause.] Soldiers returned to Washington with bullets in their bodies, who have traversed the valleys of the Shenandoah, and tell the universal story that they have not found a man left in that valley; the women insult them; a guard is placed over the property of every secessionist, and our soldiers are not allowed even to pick a cherry; soon Stonewall Jackson comes along, and our men are shot out of the very houses they have protected. It is time to proclaim that there shall not be a Winchester above ground, if there is fire to consume it. [Immense enthusiasm and cries of "Good."] Take rebel property wherever it can be found; if it cannot do Union men any good, he would burn it. [Applause.]

At this stage of the proceedings Billy Dowd and his crowd of roughs approached the stand, evidently with evil intent. They commenced crying out "No nigger!" "no nigger!" gave groans for Horace Greeley and Wendell Phillips, and cheered McClellan. Mr. Chittenden attempted to proceed, but he was interrupted by the party referred to singing the John Brown song, with the name of Horace Greeley substituted for that of Jeff. Davis; all appeals to their patriotism and honor had no effect upon these men, who were evidently hired for a purpose too clearly indicated. A solitary policemen appeared and remonstrated with Dowd, who resented the interference of the Police by appealing to the crowd, and asserting that the Police were interfering with their rights. The disturbers of the meeting, who had arrived in procession, finally permitted the speaker to proceed, and at stated periods slunk away, and were not seen afterward at that stand.

Mr. Chittenden continued by saying that he did not wish to be understood as finding any fault with the Administration, but for sixteen long months the North had been fighting both the rebels and Providence combined. He believed negro Slavery was the cause of this war. [Applause, and cries of "That's so."] He believed, moreover, that it was the design of Providence that Slavery should die. [Immense applause.] And when the North goes into the fight understanding this, then they would be successful, and not till then. [Here the roughs gave groans for Greeley and Phillips, and cheers for McClellan.] He was not fully satisfied that negroes would make good soldiers, but they could dig ditches better than the Northerners. There was one party at the North who would permit the negroes to slaughter, and there was another party who were opposed to doing anything with them. He, the speaker, occupied ground between the two; he would leave the commanding Generals in the field to manage these matters. [A Voice—"No negro soldiers."] Did his hearers know that the Capital at this very moment was in danger? [Voices—"No, no."] There had been no time but what the rebels could bring two men against our one at any point. This must be changed; there had got to be a power put into this war heretofore not experienced. The speaker concluded by urging all to take hold of this war, and make a business of crushing rebellion, and permitting no foreign Power to interfere. He did not believe that the French or English regiment was yet born that would be able to march thirty miles from the sea coast. He wanted to see all party lines wiped out, and the Administration and our Generals cordially supported by all, and with the force now called for all would be safe.

Wm. Allen Butler, Esq., was the next speaker. He urged the importance of meeting the call of the President for troops promptly; every man who can go to the war should go; every man who cannot go should send his neighbor and give his money freely.

Mr. W. J. A. Fuller, Esq., next spoke. He said that we had got to stop playing war; somebody has got to be hurt. This was called a conservative meeting; he would have no blinking of the question; it was too late to discuss the causes of the war; we are in it, and must fight it out; they wanted all the men that could be had at once, and it did not matter to him whether it was his friend (a person who had inquired about the Sixty-ninth) of the Sixty-ninth or that other man over there with a black face, who took hold. "What," said a friend to me, "would you take a nigger to fight!" "Yes, if there were two against me." [Applause.]

A storm was threatening, and when this speaker had stopped the crowd dispersed.

STAND NUMBER 5

Was, for a variety of reasons, one of the points of the gathering. Under the charge of no political organization, but prepared, superintended and engineered by the young men *par excellence*, it was surrounded from the earliest moment of the authorized proceedings, by an immense gathering, which, when the speaking commenced, was increased to simply a jam.

At 4:15, under convoy of a small police force, a deputation of the Young Men's Club was seen coming along Fourteenth-street, followed by a procession enthusiastic in the extreme. As it neared the stand, the people recognized, upon the arm of Mr. Manierre, the man to see whom very many of the people had gathered there—Gen. John C. Fremont.

As he stepped upon the platform he was greeted with great applause, with a succession of cheers and acclamations, which were so extremely personal in their nature as to make it almost an ovation. To all these demonstrations Gen. Fremont returned a cheerful smile, and a friendly wave of the hand, after which

HON. BENJ. F. MANIERRE,

rising, said:

Fellow-citizens, I have the pleasure of introducing to you, as the presiding officer of this meeting, Major-Gen. John C. Fremont, U. S. A. (Great applause.) Major-Gen. Fremont, who was attired in undress uniform, wearing upon his left breast a rosette and badge as the insignia of his office, advanced to the front of the platform, but vainly attempted to secure a hearing. Cheer upon cheer, shout upon shout, peal upon peal from the cannon's mouth, and such universal exclamations of hearty welcome as we have rarely heard at any public meeting.

Finally the General, seeing that there was no possibility of an immediate quiet, spoke as follows:

GEN. FREMONT'S SPEECH.

It is hardly necessary to say that this grand assemblage has been called to consider the situation of the country, with the object of adopting such measures as will enable you to respond most immediately and effectively to the President's call for troops. [Applause.] But at the same time it is expected that the occasion will be used for such an expression of your feelings and opinions [applause] as will satisfy the country that the enthusiasm which characterized the meeting held here last year, has now become your settled resolve, [tremendous applause,] and that it is not in the ideas or possibilities of the day that you will consent to a dismemberment of your national territory. [Never, never; Hear, hear.]

The people realize that a decisive struggle, which will tax their utmost energies, is now to come. [That's so; hurrah for you]. And that upon the issue of this struggle depends the life of the nation. [Indeed, it does]. The South has resolved itself into a great army, to the support of which all its industrial resources are directed. You, too, will find it necessary to call into immediate activity your immense resources to meet the emergency. [Applause]. For a brief time now war must become the business of the nation. You must show your soldiers that they have not only your admiration for their courage and gratitude for the services they have rendered to you, but that they can rely upon your cordial and prompt support, and, in the hour of need, that they, too, have their great reserves in the masses of the people. [Great applause].

By this expression the Executive will feel assured of an intelligent, harmonious and effective coöperation, and foreign Governments will recognize that we intend to maintain our historic place in the family of Nations, at the head of the great Democratic Idea, ["Hear, hear," and applause.] and that for the sake of Liberty we are resolved to maintain this Union. [Great applause and enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for several seconds.]

The men chosen to address you to-day are among those in whom you are accustomed to place confidence, and whose opinions upon these subjects more or less reflect your own.

I proceed to introduce them. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

Frank Ballard then read the list of Vice-Presidents, which included Messrs. Hon. Benj. F. Manierre, Frederick C. Wagner, Frank W. Ballard, A. J. H. Duganne, E. Delafield Smith, Vincent Colyer, Stewart L. Woodford, Cephas Brainard, Philip Frankenheimer, Treadwell Ketchum, Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., Capt. Charles C. Nott, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Wm. H. Wickham, Charles F. Allen, Dexter A. Hawkins, Charles T. Rodgers, Col. James Fairman, Austin Abbott, Charles A. Stetson, Jr., Alex. Proudfoot, D. H. Gildersleeve, Rev. William Hague, D. D., and many others.

Mr. Howard then read the list of

SECRETARIES.

Thaddeus V. Taber, Charles E. Wilbur, J. Howard, Peter M. Myers, O. V. Coffin, Charles Nettleton, Edward P. Morris, E. P. Tibbals, James S. Stearns, Edward A. Mann, Manton Marble, Francis A. Hall, and several others.

Gen. Fremont then introduced

REV. RUFUS CLARK, D. D.,

who spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I shall take my text on this occasion from the book of Daniel—not Daniel the Prophet, but Daniel Webster, [applause] for he has somewhere said and written, "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever." [Cheers and applause.] And the pledge that we shall be one and inseparable, floats over our heads—the Star Spangled Banner. [Applause.] I remember very early in this struggle, that somewhere down South they had a funeral, and they took that flag, they walked in procession and buried that flag, and they supposed that was the last of the American flag; but, gentlemen, I believe in the doctrine of the resurrection. [Laughter and applause.] And I believe this flag, even over that soil cursed with rebellion to-day, shall yet rise and float proudly over that State.

I have seen some men engaged in this war who are like a man of a certain town of the prevailing type of politics, but rather ignorant, and the people were taxed and he was sent to a distant town to find out what the taxation was for; he went there, and they told him to promote the navy and prevent insurrection. He came home and they asked him if he had found out. He said "yes," the object was to "promote knavery and prevent resurrection." Now I have no doubt that the rebellion of this day will promote knavery, but it will not prevent the resurrection of the flag that floats to the breeze; I have no doubt that it shall stand and float and be the embodiment of our national prosperity throughout our whole country.

I am not here to-day to appeal to any passion. I am not here merely to make a speech. I am here to excite in your minds an increase of that patriotism that tyrants dread, that we may respond to the noble call of our President; that we shall rally our forces around Richmond; and we shall not cease to rally our armies until Richmond is taken; and if it is necessary, and I have the power, and the city is not taken in the course of some weeks or some months, I think I shall send my friend, Gen. Fremont, there to help. [Cheers.] We are here to-day to maintain our National existence. That is our object. We desire to live. European nations and England especially has sneered at us and called our institutions a failure. They would be glad to have them fail. I used to think they were civilized over there, and had some humanity, and I supposed that our treatment of England, at least would have gained us some respect on their part. When their people were starving we sent food to relieve them. When one of their vessels was found in the Arctic regions, we brought her home and fitted her up and sent her to the Queen; and when the representative of that Government visited us, we received him with applause and welcome; but if the stripling of royalty should come again I think we would let him go on his way rejoicing. What is our crime in the eyes of England and of Europe? It is simply that, as a nation, we want to exist, and, God help us, we *will* exist. When we shall be through with this rebellion we can take care of a few of the nations of Europe. At present we have got a sufficient job on hand.

We are here, again, to maintain our Government. Now what is Government? It is simply the scores of gentlemen gathered here who share common laws and who have appointed certain men to execute those laws. Now where the idea of secession prevails there is no Government. Government exists to protect property and human life. Here is a man who builds himself a house. Now what is his idea of property in the house? It is the idea that he shall be protected in the possession of that house. So when a civilized and intelligent community unite to create a Government to protect property and human life, he who aims a blow at the Government aims a blow at the national security. If I steal from an individual I injure the individual only, but treason is the highest of crimes, because it is a sin against the masses. Rebellion is national suicide, and therefore we regard it as among the most heinous of sins for a man to speak against the Government, and especially to use the power and money of the Government, as did that villain Floyd, in overthrowing the very Government that nurtured and protected him. [Applause.] Such a Government as ours ought to be and shall be sustained against all rebellion. [Applause.]

We are here to promote the Union. This is another text in the book of Daniel. This Union was not created by the States as sovereign States. The idea of such a sovereignty is a mere delusion; the States never had the authority. Where did we get our Union from? When the Colonies were subject to Great Britain, they owed their authority to the Crown, but the moment they appealed from that authority, and declared their independence, the authority passed to the General Government. Therefore, the idea that a State can secede has no foundation in reason or in history. At the time the Union was adopted, it was announced by the men, the leaders in this Government, that the Constitution must be adopted *in toto*; no State could reserve the right to secede.

Then we are here to maintain our liberty. Where do we get our liberty? From the Declaration of Independence? No; from the human soul first, and then we put it into this Declaration. When this Declaration was made, it was not simply a principle for America. It was the doctrine of human rights that was advanced—the doctrine that all men are free, that all men have the right to follow happiness. And I think it very appropriate that the noble man who is with us to-day, [cheers,] who first put the American flag upon the summit of the Rocky Mountains—the man who gave freedom to California—should be the first to utter the bugle-note of emancipation when he was a General in the army. And, notwithstanding the words of that proclamation were not carried out at the time, yet its notes have been reverberated through the hills, and valleys, and fields of our country, and when those notes are gathered up in music, and our armies march to the music of the Union, then victory shall crown our efforts. [Cheering and applause.] Already we have seen the ideas of Fremont embodied in the Confiscation act. Already is the nation coming up to the ideas that, if we are to succeed in this great struggle, we must put down the cause of the rebellion as well as the rebellion itself. [Loud cheering.] Some people talk of compromise. [Cries of "Never, never."] Some talk of conciliation. ["No," "No."] I would do what lies in my power to conciliate; but these men will not be conciliated. They have appealed to arms, and to arms the question must go. Now let the nation rally to the call of the President, and we shall have before us a glorious future. In helping others we help ourselves. Every man here may feel that he is laboring to promote his own security and the interests of the nation. I close as I begun, trusting that these words may be inscribed upon our banner, wherever the army marches, "Liberty and Union, one and inseperable, now and forever." [Prolongod applause.]

At the conclusion of Rev. Mr. Clark's address three cheers were given for the President, three for the speaker, and three for Gen. Fremont, who replied to his by introducing

HON. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,

the United States District-Attorney, who was received with great enthusiasm, and spoke as follows:

Men of New-York: This is, in truth, a colossal demonstration. The eye can scarcely reach the boundaries of this mass of men. It would be in vain for the voice to attempt it. The people have come in their might. They have come in their majesty. They have "come as the winds come when forests are rended." They have "come as the waves come when navies are stranded." But we are here to-day, not to speak and to acclaim, but act and incite to action. [Applause.] We know that this monster rebellion cannot be spoken down: it must be fought down! [Cheers.]

We are assembled to animate each other to new efforts and nobler sacrifices in behalf of our imperilled country. There is hardly one of us who has not, at this hour, some endeared relative on the bloody fields of Virginia. The voices of our armed and suffering brethren literally cry to us from the ground. To-day we hear them. To-day let us heed them. [Applause.] The cry for fresh troops comes to us from a loved and trusted President—from a skillful and heroic General. [Loud cheers.] This day determines that it shall be answered. [Renewed cheers.] Let every one act as though commissioned to obtain recruits for a sacred service. [Applause.]

Fremont is here. You have heard his voice. He has told us to uphold our Government and to sustain our Generals in the field. Whatever officer may go to battle with our President's commission will be made strong by a loyal people's prayers and confidence. [Loud cheering.]

The army and navy, the President, the Cabinet and the Congress, have done all that can be done by them. The issue now is with the people. Do you ask activity on the part of the President? Witness his personal labor and supervision in the field. Do you seek for a policy? Look to his solemn conference with the loyalists of the Border States. [Cheers.] Do you demand legislation? Witness the matured laws that Congress has spread upon the Statute Book. A jurist from the bench of a high tribunal once declared that certain men had no rights that a white man is bound to respect. It is ours, with our representatives, to respond: *A rebel has no rights which an American is bound to regard!* [Loud and long continued cheering, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs.]

The rights of civilized warfare must and will be observed. But, like the broad ocean, those rights have their boundaries, and those boundaries lie beyond the lives and the treasures of rebels in arms! [Cheers.] We must, and we will repel force by force. They who press an iron heel upon the heart of our noble nation, shall be crushed by her avenging sons! God grant the time may be near when every rebel leader may say his prayers and bite the dust. [Renewed cheers.]

But victory cannot be won except by arms. Our institutions were the gift of the wounded and dead of the armies of Washington. Shakespeare said, what we reutter in a higher sense, "Things bought by blood must be by blood maintained." Look to our armies, and rally the people to swell their wasted ranks. [Cheers.]

Let loyal men permit no question to distract and divide them. Care not what a man's opinions may be, so that his heart feels and his hand works for the Union. They who condemn any class of our fellow-citizens because of differences on collateral issues—they who declare that a loyal Abolitionist is on a level with an armed Secessionist—are (if not disloyal at heart) wrong in head. Let assertions like this be at an end. Let all loyal men and all loyal journals abandon arguments which bear the dull and counterfeit ring of traitor philosophy. [Applause.]

For the rest—for those who not alone *seem*, but *are*, disloyal—let the people arise in their power, and silence them all, whether they speak in the street to a few, or seek, through the public press, to poison the many. Law, in many things, cannot go so far, nor accomplish so much as determined public opinion. [Cheers.] Stand by the Government! Scrutinize its action, but do it like earnest patriots—not like covert traitors! Stand by the Administration! In times like these party spirit should be lulled. That spirit was hushed in the era of the revolution—in the days of Madison and Monroe—and when the hero of New-Orleans crushed the rising form of Nullification. Our fathers stood by Jackson as their sires sustained Washington. It is our privilege to uphold the arm of a President who will share their glory on the page of history. [Loud cheering.]

I must trespass no longer. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] No, fellow-citizens, I will bid you farewell. Our Secretary of State has this day given to the Army the only son not already in the public service. Let us emulate his spirit of sacrifice, and think nothing too dear to offer on the altar of our country.

Mr. Smith spoke with a clear, loud voice, and retired in the midst of most enthusiastic cheering.

The President then introduced

HON. JOSEPH HOXIE,

Who said:

I am told, my friends, by a neighbor, that this is the "Young Men's stand," and that I ought not to be here, and when I claimed the right to be here he had the impudence to *question* my right to be here. "Why," said I, "Sir, I have been a member of the Young Men's Committee over forty years." [Laughter.] But they propose now to give you a little music, after which I will talk to you. What do you say to that? ["Yes, yes."]

The Amateur Glee Club then sang the "Star Spangled Banner." The chorus of which was taken up by about three acres of the crowd, and given with most electric effect. After which Mr. Hoxie resumed as follows:

Fellow Citizens: The reverend gentleman who first addressed you took for his text the never-to-be-forgotten words of Webster. My text shall be, My Country, and nothing but my country. [Applause.] Who of us, a year ago could have imagined that we should be called upon by our noble President for 300,000 freemen more? [None of us.] But we have come here to tell him all we have, our lives, our fortunes, our everything, are at the disposal of the country. This is no time to criticise our Generals, or our public servants. We come here to ask, What can we do, what shall we do, to preserve the Union and the Constitution? If our Generals have made mistakes, what of it? Who will cast a stone at them? We all confide in the integrity and patriotism of the glorious statesman at the head of the nation, and if so we must confide in those associated with him. [Applause.] Never before have I felt the weight of the responsibility which should attach to every good citizen, as I feel it to-day. What shall we do? What can we do? That glorious flag was stained by the blood of my father, and how unworthy of him I should be if with every drop of my blood I should refuse to do my part to prevent its trailing in the dust. [Applause.] Every southern breeze brings to us the wails and the cries of the wounded, the pleadings of the sick and disabled, and they ask us for aid. Shall we not give it to them? Shall we not go down to their relief? What would be thought of a debating fire company in the front of a burning house? and what will be thought of the great Union fire company if it fails to do all it can, and do it now, to save and transmit to their children this glorious heritage, sent to us from our fathers. I will conclude by reading what will be more welcome to your ears than my ill-considered and ill-timed remarks.

Mr. Hoxie then read a very touching letter in verse from a Connecticut volunteer, which was listened to with marked attention.

The Ship Carpenters' delegation, preceded by a fine band of music, here passed the stand, giving three hearty cheers for Gen. Fremont, three for the President and three for the Union.

Gen. Fremont then announced a song, in doing which he was recognized by those in procession, whereupon a scene of the wildest excitement ensued, the procession cheering, and the General courteously acknowledging the salutation by the waving of his hat.

This demonstration being ended, the Glee Club sang the song "God Speed the Right," which was given with unction and received with enthusiasm, after which the President introduced

MR. CHARLES GOULD,

Who for some time vainly essayed to speak, while the cries for Fremont were thundered out from every side.

Silence being restored, Mr. Gould said:

Now, fellow-citizens, let us have as the result of this stupendous proceeding, some single practical result. We want volunteers, we want to end the war, and end it at once. There is one way to do it. Take away their laborers from their fields, from their ditches, and from their various labors. [Applause.] Take away that on which they live at home, and the soldiers of the South will be compelled to go home and go to work. We have only to carry out his proclamation (pointing to the General) and it's all done. [Great applause.]

Gen. Fremont then introduced

COL. JAMES FAIRMAN,

As an officer who had served with distinction at Fair Oaks. Col. Fairman then spoke as follows:

Col. Fairman said he was not here to flatter, but to speak the plain truth. He said the soil upon which we stood was not secure. He would speak to them as Napoleon wished his Generals to do. He said to them when he sent them to lead his armies: "Whatever you send to the newspapers, send me the truth."

He said that from being a peaceable citizen, and perhaps a reformer in a small way, he found, to his surprise, the sword in his hand to fight, not foreign enemies, but rebels in our very midst, who flaunt their bastard rebel flag in the faces of loyal men.

He did not think he should be suspected of want of loyalty when he told them they had far underrated the strength of the enemy. He had stood six hours before the enemy on the field of Fair Oaks. [Applause.] He said it was a matter of history, that on that field 4,300 of our troops stood, for three hours, against 40,000 rebels, and this unequal contest resulted in the death of every third man of our number.

He said we had underrated the courage of the rebels, and seemed to have forgotten that they were Anglo-Saxons like ourselves. He said, that in his intercourse with citizens of the South, he had tried both menacing them with our armies and the appeal to their common brotherhood, and they have answered with the arguments derived from sentiments, speeches, platforms, etc., of Northern men. And from many conversations with them the speaker said he had found that they did not despair of success; that they still believe that there are sympathizers and allies in the North, who are only prevented from expressing that sympathy by mob force; and they say that they will ultimately emancipate them before the walls of Philadelphia and New-York.

There is a moral element besides this purely physical one which sustains the rebellion. The Southern people had embarked their fortunes in this rebellion, and upon its success everything depended. The entire South was kept in perfect ignorance of the real facts. He said that prisoners that we had brought into our lines denied that New-Orleans was taken or Memphis, or that our gunboats occupied the Mississippi.

The speaker said that the truth in regard to the army of the Potomac was that the triumph we could claim was that the army had had to remove from its original base; that the rebels, considering their intimate knowledge of the country and the coöperation of the inhabitants, were at least 6 to 1; that the army on the James River, was in peril until the people of the North should send him help. After the late battles, the people of Richmond held a celebration on account (as they claimed and believed) of the destruction of our entire army.

From his own experience the speaker said he learned that we were not fighting against a mere handful of discontented men, but an aroused nation. The march of 70 miles from Fortress Monroe, through ruined plantations, shows the unanimity of these men.

We were not here simply to rally in support of the flag, but also to elevate the poor whites of the South from slavery and ignorance. To relieve the soldier after his weary marches and the incidental hardships of battle, we ought to avail ourselves of the services of the blacks to dig our intrenchments and build our fortifications. Other nations, Spain and France, testified that the negroes could fight and fight well.

He thought the difference in the figting qualities of the two armies was not so great as we had imagined. These people being kept in ignorance of the truth, have every motive for making a desperate fight. They have every reason to believe, from the information they receive, that their cause is as desirable and as likely to succeed as the Revolutionary War. The rebel army are incited to enthusiasm by having read to them the accounts of the Northern papers, besides much that is not in them; and are aroused by the appeal to fight for their wives, sisters and mothers.

He thought we should succeed, but many things in this contest made him despond. The talk of conciliation was all folly. "I tell you it is time we had done with a General when he is popular with our enemies. [Applause, and cries of "Name him," "name him." Three cheers were then given for Fremont.] He told them, as a military man, that they must either fight battles in Virginia, or in Philadelphia and New-York.

He thought they did not need resolutions but action. The speaker's experience was that young men who might be thought young by some, were perfectly effective in battle. He cited the case of two young drummers.

He urged upon the people, one and all, to enter the ranks of the Union armies, and said if the 300,000 men now called for were rapidly raised and marched South, the moral effect of this grand uprising would obviate the necessity of much more fighting.

The speaker traced the dire results were secession to triumph, and told them that the army sought the help of the people; and said that if, for the want of the necessary reinforcements, the Army of the Potomac should have to retreat another twenty miles, the Republic would scarcely, if at all, recover from the blow. The speaker concluded by a strong appeal to the people to sustain and reinforce the armies of the Republic.

Gen. Fremont then presented Col. S. H. Mix, of the Second New-York Cavalry, who said:

Fellow-Citizens: It is the duty of a soldier at all times to fight; it is sometimes his duty to speak, and as I am incapacitated for the former, I will do my best and try my hand at the latter. [Applause.]

It is but a day apparently since I last stood here at the great mass meeting of last year, at which time I made up my mind to raise a regiment of horsemen. I did so, and though I have been over a year in the field, owing to the fact that cavalry are not used in digging intrenchments, my list of killed and wounded and died by disease foot up only 21.

I have served under McClellan, [applause,] under Banks, [applause,] under the gallant Burnside, [applause,]—honor to them all—and I am willing to serve under any whom the President appoints. My friends, when any man tells you that if negroes are put into the army the soldiers will not fight, that man is either a fool or a liar. [Laughter.] Experience is the best teacher, and I would use all the negroes of the South. [Applause.] You may wonder why the South has an army at Richmond of 200,000. Why, Sirs, its plain enough. There are but two classes of people there, the influential men and the poor whites, and I think the negroes are the superior of the two classes. [Laughter and applause.] Without them we could do nothing in the Southern bye-roads and paths. There is no path known even to a dog which is not known to the negroes. Their information is always correct. Gen. Burnside [three cheers for Burnside] has at all times relied upon and followed their advice, and has, as you well know, been successful. Let our people understand that, when they go South to fight, they go to *fight*, and not to dig; let the spade be put into the hands of the stalwart negro; let him dig while the soldier rests, and I tell you, my friends, there would be less death, less disease. [Applause.]

We must use the negro, and I believe it is worse than wrong to forgo the advantage which would accrue to the armies of the Union, if *all* the loyal men of the South were in the service of the United States, as they should be, [applause,] we would have the negroes at work, and the war would be at an end far sooner than if we ignore them and their services. [Great applause.]

At this point the thunderclouds grew dark and ominous again; great clouds of dust hung over the stand, and the speaker in a well-coined peroration concluded his remarks which were enthusiastically received, as they were from the heart spoken.

Hon. Horace Greeley then came upon the platform, and in his familiar manner, addressed the audience as follows:

I have been asked, fellow-citizens, what is the use of this meeting? I answer, to tell the Government to go ahead, and the people will follow them. [Continued applause.] They only need to know that the people are right, and they are ready to go forward. Now is the time to tell them that the people are wholly right. We have been only half at war. We are henceforth to be fully at war. And until the last rebel flag goes down in the country we know of but two parties, Unionists and traitors. That is the message which this meeting sends to our Government, and I rejoice to believe that the Government will hear and heed it. [Prolonged applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Greeley's address, Mr. McKay made a brief speech, but the thunder was so near, and the dust was so thick, and the rain so imminent that it was deemed best to adjourn the meeting, which was done, while repeated cheers were given for the President, for Fremont, for Burnside, the army and the Union.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.

The unusual bustle and agitation observable all day in the City, indicated that the rally would be a grand one. Even the speculators on 'Change, in both senses of the word, forgot filthy lucre for an hour, and inscribed mentally upon their banners that excellent inscription, whichever way you may please to read it, "Union Square."

By 2 P. M., even, that spacious locality began to fill with square Union men. Stages and cars on every street and avenue leading to the vicinity were crowded more than ever before, and the interchange of nickel was something stupendous to overtaxed and overburdened drivers and car conductors. From far away, banners streaming in rainbows of Red, White and Blue, from every roof and pinnacle, from every balcony and balustrade, gave to the square the semblance of one vast fluttering national bouquet. The placards in the park, which is the pride and chief adornment of the square, was no longer protected by its placards admonishing stray citizens to "keep off the grass," for patriotism at full length, in every variety of attitude and at every age, of every sex, spread itself over sward and parterre.

THE PROCESSIONS.

At 3½ o'clock, emerging from Fourth-avenue came a massive column of stalwart men with the waving national ensign, a grand brass band intoning "Hail Columbia," and rifling 6-pounder glittering in the sun. These were the employees of Brewster & Co., No. 214 Broome-street, and as they took up position No. 3, opposite the Everett House, and opened compliments to the occasion with their barker, the throng swelled into thousands around them, and cheered till the welkin rang.

Shortly succeeding these, there burst in from Broadway, at the head of swarming thousands, a body of workmen from Brooklyn Navy-yard, with flags and martial music, the men marching with battle-step and heads aloft, and sparkling eyes. This force advanced to the vicinity of No. 5, the stand of the "Young Men of New-York," and were there received with the patriot's greeting.

AT THE EVERETT HOUSE

Were congregated the Committees selected to conduct the monster demonstration, and in a spacious apartment to the rear of the office statesmen, soldiers, poets, men of renown in every branch of American civil and military life interchanged congratulations, tickets, odes and wishes for the success of the day's effort and the safety of the Union. To mention one or a few would be invidious. There were hundreds illustrating every profession and walk of talent, all thrilling with the one hope and inspiration.

It was a pleasant sight, and as to the music of Dodworth's best delegation of performers, the party moved out about fifteen minutes before four o'clock toward the different stands, the face of the huge hotel which lords it over the entire neighborhood blushed out with banners and the smiles of female beauty, filling every window and doorway, and even wreathing the copings of the lofty roof.

THE STANDS.

These were arranged on all sides, or rather on all arcs of the central garden in the Square. No. 1 was the largest and most commodious structure, and ranged for some distance on the Fourth-avenue side, above the statute of Washington. The band of the Twenty-second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, led by Helmsmuller, and consisting of [illegible] pieces, here performed the National airs in magnificent style, the Anthon Light Battery punctuating the melody with the discharges of their splendid brass 6-pounder, placed near by.

The broad festoonings of the stand bore in front the inscriptions, "Our Country, Now and Forever," and "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved," with the escutcheon of Liberty between. A lofty staff bore high above the stand a splendid American Ensign, from beneath whose ample folds stretched away to the opposite sides of the adjacent streets, long lines reaching to the roofs of the tallest houses and studded with smaller patterns of the Star Spangled oriflamme of our country.

Among the notabilities grouped with the Committee and the speakers on this platform was Col. Farnsworth, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who so gallantly stemmed the tide of rebel attack in the long but steady retirement of the right wing of the grand army from Hanover Court-house to Mechanicsville, in the bloody closing days of June. Col. Raymond and his doughty Veterans, in full uniform, and with their time-honored flag, were quite conspicuous here, and the Irish green flag, emblazoned with the golden harp of Erin, and supported among the branches of a tall, overhanging tree, by a soldier in the uniform of the new Phenix Brigade, drew cheers of vehement delight from some Celtic thousands attracted by the sight.

Two immense wagons, drawn by superb six-horse teams, with fancy trappings, and wreathed with streamers, indicating that they belonged to "the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association," contributed greatly to the emotions of the scene with their pallid loads of wounded men, whose sufferings are identified with nearly every struggle of the war. The Howard Guard, numbering 75 employes of B. Howard, corner of Broadway and Broome-street, under the command of Capt. McCue, formed an escort of honor to the speakers.

No. 2 was further up the avenue, and was handsomely decorated, had its fine band of music, its placards and its flags and artillery. Stand No. 3 faced the Everett House, and with similar adornments, and the blazon of Singer's employes, enjoyed the advantage over the others that it had a brilliant lady audience at the windows of the opposite hotel. Stand No. 4 fronted the Park from the sidewalks of Broadway, near Fifteenth-street.

No. 5 was the lion of the stands, as could be distinctly gathered from its size, its determination and its roar. Here the Pathfinder presided, under the shadow of Spingler Institute, and the upward-pointing spire of the Church of the Puritans. Hither the young men of New-York were requested to rally, and they did so with all the fervor of "Fair Oaks." "We cherish the memory of the lamented Ellsworth, Lyon, Ward, and of all the noble heroes represented by them who have fallen in the glorious war for the Union. Their death shall be avenged." "The Union must and shall be preserved." "No treaties with traitors, no foreign interference." "Success to our Army and Navy. Disunion shall be crushed."

Such were the mottoes covering this platform and mingling with the colors that decorated it, and the spirit of the subsequent speeches fully interpreted them. The rush to this point was tremendous, and, by 4 P. M., not standing room could be found within 200 feet of it. Upon the platform we noticed the venerable "Jo. Hoxie," Col. Zagonyi, Col. Pilsen, Col. Tracey, Maj. Haskell, the friend of Baker and Broderick, and in whose arms the latter died, Capt. How-

[illegible] Capt. Nichols of Gen. [illegible] Staff, Hon. [illegible] Delafield Smith, United States District Attorney; Hon. B. F. Manierre, Stuart L. Woodford, Assistant United States District Attorney, and a host of the "Young Men" of '56.

INCIDENTS.

At several points, indiscreet or over-enthusiastic individuals, enemies sometimes it would appear, of sentiments now and then uttered at this or that stand, attempted small secessions, puny disturbances on their own account, but muscular public opinion and the "taking" way of two sections of Police at every stand, soothed this fever very expeditiously.

The discussions, conversations, fiery disputes and occasional outbursts of ridicule in relation to various topics of the war, were in the highest degree interesting and amusing, as well as instructive. The diversity of opinion on minor matters was great, but the spirited genuine patriotism rolled through all like a grand symphony, too beautiful for ordinary speech.

"Ah!" said one poor, crippled soldier, leaning for support against the railings of the Park, "most of my best friends are in the South; but when they fired on the old flag at Sumter, I had to go!"

"Arrah, be aisy, now," said an Irish lady inside of the aforesaid railings, and surrounded by a 'grand army' of ragged but rosy 'childer;' "an' it's all mighty fine yez are for talkin' with yer long words and purty pothry. An' why don't yez take a shtroke at fightin' like my Larry, bad 'cess to them for givin' him the worst of it." And the [illegible] hereupon set up a howl of indignation, while many a voice in the crowd shouted, "Good for you, Katy, that's the talk!"

In another quarter, a Yankee *pur sang*, of ferocious aspect and gigantic stature, had cornered a fat, ruddy, and evidently angry Englishman, with a terrific denunciation of the hellish plots of perfidious Albion to divide this country and the machinations of Exeter Hall and Mr. Garrison—when J. B. came in for a crusher. The waving of the Star Spangled Banner over St. Paul's and Notre Dame was distinctly announced as one of the settled facts to come—and the throng felt like it too!

An eloquent gentleman of the sporting persuasion, with the names of many celestial powers ever on his lips, and overflowing with energetic allusions to the future state of his eyes, his buttons and his gizzard, entertained about 500 assenting admirers with the information that "white men" were not "niggers," and wouldn't catch niggers, no how!

The grave and gay, the laughable and serious, the absurd and even the solemn vagaries of the vast throng, would fill pages of lively narrative. One thing rested over all like the blue of the sky and the light of the sun—an indomitable and exhaustless love of country, and a resolution worthy the best days this earth has seen to defend that country, if needs be against the world in arms!

THE STORM.

Clouds had long crept from all points of the compass over the sky—spaces above Union-square—like the stealthy, but gathering outlying squadrons of Jackson in the Valley of the Shenandoah; but nearly two hours of patriotic joy had only hailed the vapors as a screen from the fierce July sunshine. It was almost six o'clock, and music, artillery and shouting from 25,000 throats were swelling the popular pæan to a pitch that influenced every mind with indescribable effect, when a sudden gust from the southward, sweeping dense columns of dust upon the Square like a charge of cavalry on an army in line, drew attention to the aspect of the weather.

At this moment the sight was truly grand. The sky was packed with inky clouds, hurrying and eddying in the fierce wind with ominous velocity. An instant more, and the whole scene was obscured, and the breath of what threatened to be a real tempest of no ordinary violence dashed flags, awnings, dresses and decorations into wild commotion. Heavy raindrops came pattering down, umbrellas and summer hats flew up, and right and left, cross and counter, the multitudes broke and scattered in all directions, pursued and worried by the wild wind and dun-colored pillars of circling dust. "Skedaddle" arose from his sepulchre and stalked abroad. Orators, still with distended mouths, dismounted. The paper Unions on the different stands were rent in a twinkling, and Committeemen, true to the last, wrapped the colors they had borne above them around their valiant breasts, and executed strategic movements of surprising adroitness around adjacent corners and into neighboring doorways. The Great Speaker above then opened his address, and amid salutes of cloud-artillery, uttered words to which the cowering City listened in awe.

Still, through the streets, here and there, the true-hearted populace bore the Nation's banner against the rain, and to prophetic eyes the scene suggested thoughts of that coming day, when Liberty shall be supreme, even should we first have to behold the standards of the peoples plunging through the thunder-storm. Thus mused a reporter, for five minutes, under a platform, and when he looked out upon the Square again, the shower was drying up, and the great Demonstration of 1862 had come to an End.

The following letters are but a few out from the vast multitude received by the Committee from distinguished citizens. Hon. Daniel Lord "respectfully declined the honor of being one of the Vice-Presidents."

A LETTER FROM GOV. MORGAN.

State of New-York, Executive Department,
Albany, July 14, 1862.

Gentlemen: I have received your invitation to be present and address the mass meeting of the citizens of New-York on Union Square to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of expressing their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and to proffer to the Government their aid to the *extent of their resources*.

I feel that this gathering will be worthy the occasion which calls it forth, worthy the great city whose political voice has more than once given encouragement to the Government and country in the dark hours of this struggle; a meeting that will be remembered in aftertime as an index of the mighty spirit that moved the people of 1862 to declare anew that the Union "must and shall be preserved."

The preliminary work of enlistment just now seems to demand my presence here, and I shall, therefore, be unable to meet with you to-morrow. But my interest will be in no degree abated because of my absence, for I feel that the action of New-York at this time is a matter of the deepest importance. Let the great Metropolis of the country again emphatically declare its purpose to uphold the cause of the Union to the last, by giving of its men and means, if necessary "to the extent of its resources," and it will arouse the whole country.

Already meetings are appointed for the same evening as your own. This capital and other cities will have their masses in council at the same hour that you are collected together. Here, as in New-York and elsewhere, matters of mere political policy are, as they should be, forgotten, and partizan clamor hushed in view of the country's peril. Let us, for the present at least, only remember that we are members of a commonwealth. Let us show that in the hour of danger we can rise superior to the prejudices of the past, and together prepare to defend successfully the "palladium of our political safety and happiness."

A period has come when *none* can hesitate, none can be idle. In the Providence of God it would seem that before the evil cloud should pass all must be brought to sacrifice something for the country's cause, either to give of personal service in the field, material aid or assume the care of families of volunteers. So much is duty. Let it be done, and done quickly. In perilous times delay is treason. The necessities of our situation are inevitable. The questions presented are terribly practical. Men are the want of the hour.

Our State will respond to the call of the President, but to assure this, the families of volunteers must be provided for. While fighting for fireside rights their own firesides in their absence must not be permitted to be darkened by want. If the response to the requisition is promptly made, we may expect increased vigor in putting down the rebellion, and vindicating the national power, and that blows quick and heavy shall be made to fall upon the staggering forces of the insurgents. All the powers possessed by the leaders of the rebellion are being used by them with passionate zeal. Let us then ask that they be met with equal earnestness by the National Government. Longer lenity to rebels is rank injustice to loyal men.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.

E. D. MORGAN.

FROM HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

Department of State,
Washington, July, 1862.

To James H. White, George Opdyke, and others, Select Committee:

Gentlemen: Your note inviting me to attend a meeting of loyal citizens of New-York to be held to-morrow has been received.

The objects of the meeting are of vital importance. They involve nothing less than a choice between an early peace, with the delivery of the nation from all surrounding dangers, or a protracted war, with hazards of ultimate natural dissolution.

Public duties forbid my leaving the Capital at this moment, but I have given to the only male member of my family not already in the public service, permission to enrol himself as a private in the ranks of the volunteers which it is your purpose to send into the field. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER.

Washington, July 14.

Dear Sir: I welcome and honor your patriotic efforts to arouse the country to a generous, determined, irresistible unity in support of our Government; but the Senate is still in session, and my present post of duty is here. A Senator cannot leave his post more than a soldier.

But absent or present, the cause in which the people are to assemble has my God-speed, earnest, devoted, affectionate, from the heart. What I can do, let me do. There is no work which I will not undertake; there is nothing which I will not renounce, if so I may serve my country.

There must be unity of hearts and of hands too, that the republic may be lifted to the sublime idea of a true commonwealth, which we are told "ought to be as one huge personage, one mighty growth and statue of an honest man, as big and compact in virtue as in body." Oh! Sir, if my feeble voice could reach my fellow-countrymen in their workshops, in the streets, in the fields, and wherever they meet together: if for one moment I could take to my lips the silver trumpet, whose tones should sound and reverberate throughout the land, I would summon all, forgetting prejudice and turning away from error, to help unite, quicken and invigorate our common country—most beloved now that it is most imperilled—to a compactness and bigness of virtue in just proportion to its extended dominion, so that it should be as one huge Christian personage, one mighty growth and statue of an honest man, instinct with all the singleness of unity. Thus inspired the gates of hell cannot prevail against us.

To this end the cries of faction must be silenced, and the *wickedness of sedition, whether in print or public speech, must be suppressed. These are the Northern allies of the rebellion.* An aroused and indignant people, with iron heel ought to tread them out forever, as men tread out the serpent so that it can neither hiss nor sting.

With such a concord God will be pleased, and He will fight for us. He will give quickness to our armies, so that the hosts of the rebellion will be broken and scattered as by the thunderbolt, and He will give to our beneficent Government that blessed inspiration, better than any newly-raised levies, by which the rebellion shall be struck in its single vulnerable part—by which that colossal abomination which was its original main-spring and is its present motive power, shall be overthrown, and by which the cause of the Union shall be linked with that divine justice whose weapons are of celestial temper.

God bless our country! and God bless our all who now serve it with singleness of heart.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,
Your ob't servant, CHARLES SUMNER.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Commercial and Financial—Hon. Henry Pirtle—Double-faced and Double-dealing "Union Men"—Open and Secret Rebels Ordered to Leave—Sentiment Against Foreign Intervention—Conduct of General Mitchel, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

Eleven hundred and forty-two bales of cotton, from the Tennessee and Cumberland, were received yesterday. Cotton sells at 36 to 38 cents—used to sell at 15. Up to the 1st there were shipped North from Memphis, 8,227 bales cotton, 9,102 hogsheads sugar, 8,624 barrels molasses. The extensive cotton mills of H. D. Newcomb & Bro., of Louisville, at Cannelton, Ind., after some six months' stoppage, resumed operations on the 7th. Six per cent. city bonds to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which brought but 52 last December, now bring 75, with interest. Gold selling at 14 per cent. premium yesterday; silver at 10. Suggestions to use postage stamps for small change find much favor.

Hon. Henry Pirtle will be elected Judge of our Chancery Court. He has ever stood by the Administration, as the representative of the Government. When others carped, caviled, faltered, failed, vacillated, he stood true, firm and stable. He has not nor would he lift a finger to weaken the arm of the Government. He asks no favors from those "Southern and State Rights Constitutional Democrats," "Knock-kneed loyalists," and "Soft-shell neutrals," who are "Union men, but no Lincolnites," "for the Union, but against coercion;" so "equally opposed to Northern Abolition and Southern secession," so devoted to "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," that they have "done nothing on either side," have no heart and no hand in this accursed war." Many such aiders and comforters of the rebellion are scattered over the State, and if we don't look out, will control the ballot box in some localities. Several prominent oily-tongued candidates here, are of this mixed, uncertain stripe. Sandy Valley Unionists have their eyes open. They will vote for no negatives, or neutrals, or ostensible, specious Union men, who have the support and confidence of known and undisguised rebel sympathizers. A Southern Rights candidate in Woodford withdraws, "deeming it improper amid the present state of feeling for the Southern Rights party to run candidates." Our Ballard friends say they number only 250 against 1,000, and cry for help to keep their enemies down. The loyalists of McCracken "refuse to support all candidates of known disloyal principles or even suspected secession proclivities."

Unionists of Graves, Hardin, and many other counties, resolve that every good citizen should help the Government to treat all engaged in, or in any way abetting guerrillaism as banditti, outlaws—enemies to God and man.

Harrison Unionists, headed by W. W. Trimble, Esq., Cols. Metcalf and Berry, are so exasperated that they are ordering all rebels to leave—even one Harman Dills, after he had been acquitted of treason by the National Court at Frankfort. They regard Dills as an incendiary, a mischief-maker and plotter, who, while ostensibly "obeying all the laws," secretly strives to unnerve and overthrow them.

The citizens of Boone resolve that foreign interference should be regarded as an insult by every American citizen, and met, should it occur, with war to the knife. They predict with Col. Harney, that, if any foreign Government undertakes to intervene, it will find the two sections, like the blades of a pair of shears, only intended to cut whatever comes between them.

Col. Harney does not believe the charge against Pierre Soulé; knows that he disapproved of secession at first; has no idea that he approves it now, and says it would be well for the President to look into this matter.

The *Journal's* Junior says: "There seems, unhappily, to be no room for doubt that the course of Gen. Mitchel in North Alabama has been marked by conduct injurious to the Government and disgraceful to humanity."

Gen. Buell, on the 24th ult., stated that "there are 14,000 officers and soldiers absent from their duty with the various divisions of the Army of the Ohio."

PONTIAC.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The new camp of instruction at Wissahickon, near Philadelphia, is rapidly assuming form and magnitude. The several companies of the Fifteenth Regular Infantry are being concentrated there. On Monday two companies from Newport, Mo., arrived, and went into their tents. Gen. Harvey Browne, who was ordered from this neighborhood to the post of Chief Artillerist in the school, has not yet reported there. The preliminary exercises in small arms and artillery are going on every day.

A Marine General Court-martial is ordered to convene at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, the 17th day of July, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. The Court is to be composed of the following officers:

Major Isaac T. Doughty, President; Capt. Wm. L. Shuttleworth, First Lieut. Frank Monroe, First Lieut. Joseph F. Baker, and First Lieut. E. N. Smalley, Members; First Lieut. Louis M. Goldsborough, Judge Advocate.

The General Court-martial which convened some time since on Governor's Island, for the trial of Lieut. Miller and other delinquents, has adjourned and transmitted a report of its proceedings to Secretary Stanton. The sentence of the Court in Lieut. Miller's case has not transpired.

The United States steamship *Relief*, (of the regular navy,) left the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Monday afternoon for Ship Island, having on board a full cargo of supplies, and all sorts of necessaries for our vessels cruising in the Mississippi. After depositing her freight at the Naval Dépôt, she will return eastward.

To-day the time expires within which the iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides* was to be completed; but she is not ready. In England, $250 a day is the fine for breach of contract. We believe there is no fine levied with us. Of the other two *Monitors* building at Philadelphia, we have these particulars:

"They are now well under way, the framework of each being nearly up, and a portion of the plates bolted on. Each vessel will be 200 feet long over all, the keels being 159 feet long, the difference between the upper part and the lower being caused by the outer hull, which has an extension of 15 feet from the bow, made strong with iron so as to form a powerful ram, and 25 at the stern, which will protect the lower hull and the wheel. The main hull is the same as in ordinary iron vessels, and are more suitable for sailing than the original *Monitor*. After the completion of the main hull, timber five deep and three feet wide is attached to the upper part of the vessel and on the side, in such a manner that in any derangement of the said timber there will be no leakage in the main hull. Upon the outside of this timber is fastened five plates of inch iron, firmly secured, without the use of through bolts, experiments having demonstrated the fact that plates fastened with through bolts were likely to become loose when the ship was at sea. When the *Monitors* are in action there will be eighteen inches of the five feet of the armor above water, and before a ball could strike the main hull it would have to travel twenty-one feet through the water. The decks are composed of plank seven inches thick, upon which is placed two thicknesses of half-inch iron plates. There will be one cupola for each vessel; each will be twenty-one feet in diameter, nine feet high, and eleven inches thick, and carry two fifteen-inch guns. The pilot-houses will be placed on the top of the cupola, and so fixed that the cupola will revolve and the pilot-house remain stationary. In this respect the arrangement differs from the old *Monitor's* pilot-house. The pilot-house will be of inch eight inches thick. The ventilation of the vessels will be accomplished by drawing the air through the cupola, and after it passes to every part of the ship it will pass out at the stern. This method, it is thought, will be much better than the original, which was by passing the air through the vessel, then allowing it to escape through the cupola. Each of these vessels will have two main engines, with 40-inch cylinders, two blowing engines, two turret engines, and two pumping engines. There will be two of Martin's boilers in each boat. The engines are now being made at the works of I. P. Morris & Co., in Philadelphia, and the cupolas are being constructed in New-York, the interior arrangement of them being similar to the first one constructed in this City. A war vessel, similar vessel to these, is also being constructed at Wilmington, Delaware.

Sent to Fort Lafayette.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 11.

It was stated, yesterday morning, that a number of State prisoners confined at Fort McHenry had, on the previous day, been sent to Fort Lafayette. The following is a list of those sent, together with the date of their admission to the fort and the causes of arrest: Samuel H. Barry, of Baltimore, April 12, uttering treasonable language, opposing the Government and refusing to take the oath; John L. Boulden, Baltimore, June 19, uttering treasonable language and refusing to take the oath; David Bendann, Baltimore, same; Wm. H. Cowan, Baltimore, May 29, uttering treasonable language in the Criminal Court, and refusing to take the test oath; Francis Carroll, Eastern Shore, June 20, treason; S. G. Cox, May 4, attempting to forward contraband goods to the Confederate States; John Colbert, April 12, expressing contraband articles to the South, arrested by order of Secretary of War, refused to take the oath; Hon. Richard B. Carmichael, Queen Anne's County, May 28, charged with treason while acting in his judicial capacity; John Fisher, Baltimore, May 30, firing a salute in consequence of the defeat of the First Maryland Regiment, Col. Kenly, and refusing to take the oath of allegiance; Dr. Warner Hobbs, of Frederick County, treasonable language, and refusing to take the oath; Wm. H. Jones, Baltimore, treasonable language; Jacob Klassen, April 12, attempting, with Colbert, to forward contraband goods into Virginia; Wm. Nabb, Easton, Md., May 28, treasonable language and overt acts; Isaac C. W. Powell, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Talbot County, May 28, treasonable language, actions, &c.; George U. Porter, Baltimore, July 2, erroneous publications about the army of the Potomac, with a view to effect the stock market, &c.; H. G. Richards, Winchester, Va., arrested by the military as a political prisoner, and charged with overt acts, &c., against the Government; John M. Tormey, Baltimore, May 30, treasonable language; Benjamin Worthington, Carroll County, firing a salute in honor of the defeat of Col. Kenly's First Maryland Regiment.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Aid Fund for the Families of Volunteers.

THE PAYMENTS POSTPONED.

It was stated that the distribution of the aid fund of $500,000, lately appropriated by the Common Council for the benefit of the families of volunteers would be begun yesterday. Owing to this statement the various places designated by the Comptroller for the payment of moneys were crowded by the relatives of those brave men, belonging to this City, who are now away defending the integrity of the Union. They were disappointed, however, for the different Ward Committees, who have the matter in charge, were unable to complete their arrangements, having had to inquire into each applicant's particular case; only to aid those who are in actual need—the fund being designed for charitable purposes alone. The weekly allowance is fixed at $1 50 for the head of a family, and fifty cents for each child, not exceeding three, under fourteen years of age, which will be paid in money once in two weeks. If the person who is receiving aid is of intemperate habits the Ward Committee can, if it be deemed advisable, pay the amount in groceries instead of money. By the 22d July the paymasters will be ready to distribute the fund, and will do so at the subjoined places, as follows:

In the Fourth Senatorial District, at the Rotunda, City Hall Park. For First Second, Third and Fourth Wards, every other Tuesday. For Fifth and Eighth Wards, every other Wednesday. For Sixth and Seventh Wards, every other Thursday. For Fourteenth Ward, every other Friday.

In the Fifth Senatorial District, at the corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, rear of Tompkins Market. For Tenth Ward, every other Tuesday. For Eleventh Ward, every other Wednesday. For Thirteenth Ward, every other Thursday. For Seventeenth Ward, every other Friday.

In the Sixth Senatorial District, at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. For Ninth Ward, every other Tuesday. For Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, every other Wednesday. For Eighteenth Ward, every other Thursday.

In the Seventh Senatorial District, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. For Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, every other Tuesday. For Twentieth Ward, every other Wednesday. For Twenty-first Ward, every other Thursday. For Twenty-second Ward, every other Friday.

Board of Supervisors.

Board of Supervisors, Office No. 7 City Hall,
New-York, July 15, 1862.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held this day, the following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning without his approval the resolution authorizing the Special Committee on the New Court-house to employ such additional counsel as they think may be necessary in the matter of the construction of the New Court-house.

Whereupon, it was

Ordered, That the same be received, entered at length in the minutes, be laid on the table ten days, and published in the *Daily Transcript*, *Herald* and Times.

JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk.

Mayor's Office, New-York, July 15, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

Gentlemen: I return unapproved your resolution authorizing the special Committee on New Court-house to employ such additional counsel as they think may be necessary, in the matter of the construction of the New Court-house.

This resolution authorizes the employment of additional counsel to an unlimited extent, both as to number and compensation, in a case in which I cannot conceive of the necessity of litigation, or of any legal advice.

It is within your own power to remove the existing difficulties at any moment. You have only to perform the duty which the law enjoins upon you of taking action upon the nomination sent in by me eleven weeks ago. You would thus render the Building Commission complete, and permit the work on the Court-house to go forward legally. This seems to me to be the shorter and more economical mode of ending the difficulty, and one much more conducive to the public good than the expenditure, for extra counsel, of money which I cannot but think would be better employed in paying workmen.

Besides, if any legal advice were necessary in this matter, you have already employed as the legal adviser of your Honorable Body, at an annual salary, one of the ablest and most learned lawyers of our country. Why go further and incur additional expense? I have heard no complaint that your legal adviser is not always ready and willing to give his opinion, whenever you choose to consult him.

What special object, tending to the public good, is to be attained by resorting to outside legal advice in this particular case, instead of being content with the impartial counsel of the distinguished Ex Chief Justice, I have not been informed and cannot conceive.

It is due to myself and to the people of this City, that I should take this occasion to disclaim, distinctly and unqualifiedly, all responsibility for existing obstacles in the way of legally proceeding with the work on the new Court-house.

A vacancy occurred in the Building Commission by the resignation of one of its three members, thus rendering the Commission incomplete, its acts of doubtful legality, and the work liable to be stopped at any moment by discordant views between the two remaining members. I immediately nominated for the vacancy a gentleman of high character and unquestioned capacity, against whom I am persuaded no valid objection can be urged. I thus, nearly three months ago, promptly and conscientiously discharged my duty in the premises, that the Commission might be made complete, and the work be proceeded with legally, and without danger of interruption. That nomination has not yet been acted upon; and should your Honorable Body continue the long neglect, or refuse to do your part toward perfecting the Commission, with you must rest the responsibility, as well to the public and the Courts needing the building, as to the workmen whose just dues are thereby withheld from them.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Commencement of the Long Island College Hospital.

The commencement of the Long Island College Hospital was held in the lecture-room of the college building, on Monday evening. Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, the room was crowded to its utmost capacity, many being compelled to sit in the adjoining room. The audience was composed of some of the fairest representatives of the gentler sex.

Charles Christmas, Vice-President of the Board of Regents, presided.

The exercises were opened with prayer, by Rev. Dr. Spear. Dr. Dudley, Registrar of the College, presented the following gentlemen as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine:

1. William A. Webster, of New-Hampshire.
2. J. C. Morton, of New-York.
3. Henry H. Hellner, of Pennsylvania.
4. Joseph McMonegal, of New-Brunswick, B. N. A.
5. O. B. Wilcox, of Albany.
6. Otis M. Humphrey, of Massachusetts.
7. William Richards, of Cuba.
8. Abram H. Hunt, of Ohio.
9. Louis V. Estelle, of France.
10. Asher A. Shiverick, of Massachusetts.
11. William W. Lamb, of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Henry, acting as Secretary, administered the Hippocratic obligation.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, and the candidates addressed by Dr. Mason, President of the Collegiate Department. Dr. Mason, after speaking of the advantages which clinical teachings give when united to didactic lectures, which this College was the first to inaugurate in this country, and of the call that our present condition as a nation had upon the patriotism and self-denial of her citizens, said, the class of '60 and '61, when there was much less need, contributed largely to this great cause. Prentiss and Brown Demainville and Pearse Lynch, and O'Leary, E. O. Brown, Deering, and others, whose names I cannot recall. With Webster and Heilner, of our present class, with Dalton and Hamilton, two of our most highly esteemed and accomplished professors, have dedicated themselves to the high and holy work. I trust the class of '62 will not be behind them. I understand that many of your number are ready to go to the field as soon as you have received the honors of this Institution. Go swell the numbers of your brethren, the children of your *alma mater*, who are already engaged in the service of our country. Go where honor and duty call you, and may the God of battles bless you and your compatriots in arms, shield you and them in the hour of danger, and crown your conflicts with victory; and when each revolted State shall have returned to its allegiance, and peace shall be restored to our afflicted land, and you shall return to the ordinary pursuits of civil and professional life, may you have the gratification to feel that you have well performed your parts.

Prof. Huchison followed with an address upon the "Life and Character of Charles E. Isaacs, M. D." He spoke of the high moral character and great labors of the demonstrator, physiologist and physician. He was the first one to demonstrate the fact that the pleura ascended one inch higher above the clavicle than had been supposed, and that the peritoneum descended lower in the negro than in the white man, the knowledge of which is of great importance in performing operations in those parts.

The President read a letter from the Valedictorian, William Webster, now Surgeon of the Seventh New-Hampshire Regiment, stating that his regiment was filling up rapidly; that his duties were so great that he was unable to obtain a furlough of sufficient length to enable him to perform the duties to which he had been chosen by his fellow classmates. The Valedictory was therefore dispensed with, and the exercises closed with the benediction, by Rev. Dr. Farley.

The Taking of the Bastile.

FRENCH CELEBRATION.

A portion of the French residents of this City assembled at the Steuben House, on Monday evening, to celebrate the capture and destruction of the Bastile. Although the meeting was announced for 8 P. M., the proceedings did not commence until 9, when Mr. Rolle was called to the Chair, and Mr. Debuchay was chosen Secretary. Vehement radical speeches, in both the French and American sense, were made by Messrs. Suirbau, Dr. Feder, Martolet, Cattanio, and others, and the Emperor Napoleon and the *Courier des Unis* came in for some pregnant left-handed compliments. The long hall of the Steuben House was crowded with both sexes who vigorously applauded the hard hits of the speakers. There was, however, no decoration in the rooms, save the portrait of Washinton, and about 11 P. M., with the chant of the *Marseillaise*, the meeting dissolved with cheers for the great memories of the 14th of July.

Gen. Spinola's Brigade—A Note from Mr. Thomas Browne.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's edition, an article headed "Spinola's Empire Brigade—Special Orders No. 5," my name appears in rather an unfavorable point of view. I am charged with drawing transportation in cash for more men than he, said Browne, certified upon honor he had and did transport to camp. The whole of the matter is this: A person styling himself P. J. Classon, Colonel and Acting Inspector-General Empire Brigade, gave me in bills $2, to pay the expenses of transporting 25 men from New-York to Union Barracks. I brought out 17, for which I paid 7 cents each—$1 26. I made two trips there and back, at 7 cents, (28 cents,) leaving to the credit of the person aforesaid 46 cents. The men refused to remain, in consequence of the meat being unfit for use—filled with living maggots. I brought some of it to said Classon; he refused to see it—said my charge was frivolous, that I should bring it in proper form, viz., in writing; if found to be correct, it should be remedied; if not, my commission would be broken, and he would take my men from me anyhow. I did not like the treatment, and wished him good morning, promising to report, for the third time, on Monday morning, being otherwise engaged. I caused to be returned to him the sum of $2, so that I had nothing but trouble, dissatisfaction and disappointment in the matter. The whole cost of transportation there and back came out of my pocket. I still have the men; and the allusion to selling men, so far as I am concerned, don't apply. Apologizing for trespassing thus far upon your valuable time, I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c., THOMAS BROWNE,

Recruiting-Officer New Organization.

By authority of the Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed) Thomas Hillhouse, May 28, 1861.

New-York, July 15, 1862.

Exhibition Drills in the Public Schools—A Shameful Abuse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great rebellion stands forth to receive the dazzling glare of public attention and opinion, and combining to a focus all such brilliant rays, consequently throws a shadow of unusual darkness in whose silent shade many abuses, undisturbed, take deep root and flourish without *now* attracting even notice, where formerly, if they dared show themselves at all, their progress would be quickly arrested and blighted by universal public execration.

Among such must be enumerated the conduct of many of the principals attached to the several departments in our public schools.

It is comparatively well known that in these institutions of education, the mania of the times (military movements and evolutions) has become deeply imbued, and the heads of departments vie each with the other in the perfection with which their forces may be marshaled, and divers evolutions well and cleanly executed. This in itself, or as a necessary branch of calisthenics, is harmless and excusable; but the privilege has been abused, and many of the school-rooms are now metamorphosed into exhibitions for the gratification of the idle (and vulgar) curiosity of those who, appreciating the accommodating dispositions of the teachers in charge, drive away *ennui* by periodical visits to the schools, where, quickly at their solicitation the department or upper classes are arrayed, and to the music of the piano parade back and forth until "the company" has had sufficient; the scholars are then—or after a song or two has been performed for the *particular* gratification of the visitors—dismissed to their classes. The result—an hour, perhaps, lost to each of the scholars; and by the humiliation of an exhibition ordered by the disregard of decency of the Principal, a vulgar curiosity is sated, and an hour pleasantly whiled away by "a visit to our public schools."

These exhibitions or shows, more especially when female students are ordered out to view, are deplorable. The idea that young ladies, aged from fifteen to nineteen or twenty, should be *compelled* to lose their time and lay aside all modesty, often three or four times during the day, for the purpose of being placed in positions liable to the insulting stares and remarks of coarse and vulgar visitors, is outrageous.

That this is not overdrawn, I might mention that not long since, in one of the up-town schools, the girls of the upper classes were ordered on parade to gratify a *young butcher boy* of the vicinity, a friend or acquaintance of the Principal, who employed this means of testifying her regard for the visitor, at the expense and to the humiliation and disgrace of her pupils, who well understood the character and *status* of the smiling yet greasy gent who honored the institution with a call.

The sooner this abuse ceases, the more speedily will a disgraceful practice be at an end. The Principals of departments, as an item of their duty, should endeavor to understand that pianos and instruction in music are furnished for the advancement of the scholars, and neither for their disgrace or for the indulgence of that vanity of those compensated to *instruct*, which overrides decency while "showing off" their power and authority for the pleasure of acquaintances and visitors.

Within my personal knowledge, several girls have been withdrawn from the grammar schools for this reason, and this, combining with the true intent and object of such beneficent institutions, should at least be sufficient to awaken the Board of Education to the discharge of their duty in this regard, and vindicate the general impression that within their cognizance no practices are allowed to which the criticism and attention of the public may not, at all times, be directed.

X. X.

Shinplasters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The shinplaster-epidemy has take possession of New-York City, and if not stopped immediately it will run over and infest all the large cities. Are shinplasters *necessary?* No, they are not; there is plenty of change in New-York City, and in all the States. Go to a broker, demand silver, pay the premium, and within an hour you will have twenty, thirty, fifty thousand dollars and more—as much as you may desire. What will be the *result* of this shinplaster-epidemy? A loss of millions to the people, and the enrichment of knaves. You doubt this? Listen: The classes of business men who issue shinplasters are principally, restaurants, bar-rooms, beer saloons, grocers, bakers and barbers, and the City of New-York alone has more than ten thousand of them. I know of a restaurant, doing only a middling business, who, a few days ago, made twenty-five-cent shinplasters to the amount of $2,000! Now, if on an average, every one of the above-named business men issues *only* $300 worth of shinplasters, we will have in this City alone shinplasters to the amount of $3,000,000. But this epidemy will, if not stopped *here*, immediately spread like wildfire all over the country. Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, &c., will follow, and in less than no time the country will be flooded with at least from fifteen to twenty millions of shinplasters. There can be no doubt that among those issuing shinplasters, there are plenty of honest men, who are willing to redeem their issues (if not counterfeited); but rest assured that many of those who now hasten to make shinplasters will not be anxious to redeem them, and many of them will abscond after having pocketed some hundreds of dollars; then, after a little while, the people will have been swindled out of millions.

And who will be the losers of these millions?—who but the innocent?

There is a very easy and just way to avoid shinplasters. As long as silver is worth 8 per cent. premium, *take and give* a quarter at 27 cents, a half dollar piece at 54 cents, and a dime at 11 cents; or, if silver should rise to 12 per cent. premium, take and give a quarter at 28 cents, and a half dollar at 56 cents. By this way *nobody* will lose, and *you cannot be swindled*. Let us adopt and demand this *safe and just* rule, and it will be in operation at once, if you *peremptorily refuse to take any shinplasters*. *Force*, by your *absolutely refusing* shinplasters, those who want your patronage to procure change, and the shinplasters already in circulation will disappear quicker than they appeared, and many thousands be saved to the working classes.

CASH.

New-York, July 14.

Landing for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with a mixed feeling of pain and indignation that we are obliged to state that there is not to be found in this great seaport, a proper place for the landing of the brave men who have perilled their lives and bear upon their persons the marks of wounds received in the defence of our Union. But so it is: the United States Quartermaster applied to the Comptroller for the Pier now used in the East River, contrary to law and without compensation to the City. What the Comptroller's answer to the application was, is not known to the public. Alderman Chipp, with a view of getting at the facts, offered the following resolution:

By Alderman Chipp—

Whereas, An application has been made by the United States Quartermaster on this station, to the Comptroller, for the west side of the Western Pier on the East River, for the purpose of landing the sick and wounded soldiers, and as this side of the pier is now used contrary to law and without compensation to the City; therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller be asked to communicate to this body a copy of the correspondence in relation to this application.

Alderman Smith moved to refer the same to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

To those who have any knowledge of the means adopted to prevent the right being done the vote is plain enough; it means that there shall be no investigation of the Battery wrong, and no place assigned for the landing of the sick and wounded soldiers.

HEMP.

Labors of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Tuesday, among the City Items, you have a call for the monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, to discuss the question, "Should the negroes be armed or not?" This is not the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, as their monthly meeting is held on the fourth Monday of the month, at their rooms, Bible House, corner of Third-avenue and Ninth-street.

The New-York Young Men's Christian Association is doing a good work in taking care of the religious interests of young men of our City or strangers, in supplying the camps around the City with religious services, hymn-books, bibles, tracts, &c. The Association is also engaged in supplying the hospitals with "watchers" for disabled and wounded soldiers. Gentlemen wishing to volunteer their services for this Christian labor, will please forward their names and residences to J. S. Stearns, No. 106 Broadway, Chairman of Committee on Hospitals. And finally we call upon the Christian young men of our City to rally under the banner of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, and labor for the advancement of God's glory and honor in this great City, and to the rescue of the thousands of young men who are saying, "Who careth for my soul."

J. L. HASTIE, Recording Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY.

The War Meeting in Jersey City.—It has been decided to hold the mass meeting called for this evening in Jersey City at Van Vorst-square, instead of at the City Hall, as previously announced. The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock. Gen. Hiram Wallbridge, Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, Richard Busteed, Esq., Butler G. Noble, Esq., Charles H. Winfield, Esq., and Isaac W. Scudder, Esq., are to be the speakers. From present indications, this meeting will be the largest ever held in Jersey City.

Accident.—A lad named John Burns, residing in Newark, secreted himself on a train of the New-Jersey Railroad, on Monday night, to come to Jersey City, when, jumping from the train, as it entered the dépôt, he was caught between the cars and platform, and badly crushed. He was taken to the Soldiers' Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

Bold Attempt at Robbery.—A notorious character, named Hugh McKeever, entered a saloon at the corner of First and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken, on Monday night, and boldly attempted to steal the watch of the proprietor, by seizing hold of the chain and pulling it from his pocket. The accused was arrested by Sheriff Francis, and held for examination.

LAW REPORTS.

Legal Notice—No Shinplasters in the Courts.

MARINE COURT.

For several days there has been more or less difficulty in making change for the jurors in this Court. Henceforth, however, the fees must be paid to the Clerk in *specie*, before the trial is commenced. We cannot have shinplasters in our Courts.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clarke.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company vs. Kasson and others.—Motion denied without costs.

Roswell vs. Whitmore, Master of Schooner Saluva.—In this case if there is any remedy, it is by appeal or by motion to set aside the nonsuit. The order made was an act in the discretion of the Court; and, I think we cannot interfere with it by mandamus, or in any other way.

Bartlett vs. Jessup and others—Duncan vs. Bradstreet.—Bills of plaintiff to be taxed according to discretions in opinion.

Callaghan vs. Quin and others.—Motion granted &c. No costs.

Pic-nic at Jones' Wood—St. James' Church School—Grand Time for the Children.—Jones' Wood was, if the word can be allowed, crowded yesterday, the occasion being the annual pic-nic of the school attached to St. James' Church, in Roosevelt-street. The scholars and their friends were there by thousands, and to say that any one did not enjoy himself or herself, to their heart's content, would be a libel upon the gentlemen who had the matter in hand. The grounds were crowded with a happy and delighted throng, which could be numbered only by thousands. The platform erected for dancing was crowded, as a matter of course, and every one seemed bent on having the full of their money's worth. Everything was carried on in the precise order of the programme, and every party present, as well as every visitor, cannot but recognize with kind feeling the attentions of the Committee having the matter in charge. In addition to the school for whose benefit the pic-nic was originated, the "Long Shoremens' Benevolent Society," and the "Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society," were present in full force, and added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion, and it is a matter of regret that the want of space compels us to make such brief mention of so pleasant an occasion. It was one however of which the managers may well feel proud, and the probabilities are that the school will realize a very handsome sum by the *fête*.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 15, 1862

5,000	U. S. 6s 1867	98¼	750	N. Y. Central R.	89¾
40,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	100⅝	100	do.........s10	89
6,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	100⅝	150	do.........s10	89⅜
15,000	do.	100	50	do.........s10	89½
1,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	88½	200	do.........s15	89⅞
5,000	do.	88	200	do.........b4	89¾
5,000	do.	88	100	do.	89½
5,000	U. S. 6s '71..Reg.	88	200	do.	89⅝
2,000	Tre. 7 3-10 ₰ c. N.	103½	150	do.........s10	89⅝
2,000	do.	103½	100	do.	90
5,000	do.	103¼	150	Erie Railway	33½
35,000	do.	103	100	Erie Railway Pref	61½
8,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99	250	do.........b30	61⅝
3,500	Ohio State 6s '81.	104⅛	250	do.	61½
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s..	95¼	450	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	56¾
5,000	Ill. War Loan	97	200	do.........s10	56½
3,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	49	200	Harlem Railroad	14½
3,000	do.	48½	100	do.	14⅛
2,000	do.	48	200	do.	14⅛
13,000	do.	48½	150	Harlem R. Prfd.	[illegible]
5,000	do.........s10	47½	50	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Missouri State 6s	46	50	do.	[illegible]
20,000	do.	46¼	200	Reading Railroad	56
500	Cali. State 7s	94½	500	Mich. Cen. R.	59
10,000	do.	94½	50	do.........s10	59
5,000	North Car. St. 6s	60	100	do.........b15	[illegible]
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	101¼	50	do.........s10	[illegible]
1,000	Erie R. 1st Mt. B.	106	55	do.	[illegible]
4,000	E. R. 3d Mt. B. '83	97½	100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	24½
1,000	do.	97½	300	do.	24½
1,000	M. C. 8 ₰ ct. 1st M Sk. F. Con. Bds.	107	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	55
3,000	Mich. Co. 2d M.	81	200	do.........s60	54½
7,500	do.	82	100	do.........b30	56
12,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bd.	92	30	Panama R.	130
5,000	C. & N. W. As. B.	48	50	do.........s10	129½
8,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st m.	91	100	do.........b15	130
1,000	To. & Wa. 2d M.	62	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
1,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	104	200	do.	[illegible]
10,000	Gal. & Ch. 1M. Ext.	104½	100	do.	[illegible]
3,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	89	10	Cl., C. & C. R. ex div.	[illegible]
80	Mechanics' Bank	102½	905	Gal. & Chic. R.	69
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	92	250	do.........s15	68¾
20	Metropolitan Bank	100	100	do.	69
5	Commonwealth Bk.	89	100	do.........s15	68¾
131,500	American Gold	117	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	45½
10,000	do.........b30	117	900	do.	45¾
25,000	do.........b60	117	200	do.........s3	45½
40,000	do.	116¾	1000	do.........s15	45¾
30,000	do.	116⅞	400	do.	46
60	Penn. Coal Co.	95	200	do.........s30	46
305	Pac. Mail Steam. Co.	105	250	Chic. & R. I. R.	62
25	do.	104¾	150	do.........s30	62
25	do.........s30	104½	350	do.	62¼
50	Hud. River R...b30	44½	100	do.........b30	62½
200	do.	44	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	[illegible]
			10	Warren Railroad	[illegible]

Tuesday, July 15—P. M.

The Stock Exchange made this a half-holiday, to afford the members the opportunity to attend the great public meeting in Union-square, in the afternoon. Only one session of the Board was held. The feeling was depressed through the early part of the day, although this scarcely amounted to a decided eagerness to sell Stocks at the lower bids. The figures made were ¼@½ ₰ cent. lower than yesterday, and on some descriptions ¾@1½ ₰ cent., on the Government Securities and Railway Shares, and as much as 2½@3 ₰ cent. on Tennessee 6 ₰ cents., the last named being affected by the news from Murfreesboro and Nashville, in that State, of the raids of the rebel cavalry. The lowest price made for Government 6 ₰ cents. of 1881 was par, and for New-York Central Shares, outside the Board, 89 ₰ cent. From these rates the recovery was to 100¾@½ for Governments, and 90 ₰ cent. for Central. The market for the Western Roads moved in almost the same proportion, the general list closing firmer than on the printed sales, about as follows:

N. Y. Central	89⅞	Illinois Central	57
Erie	33⅜	Pacific	105
Erie Preferred	61¼	Tennessees	47⅜
Rock Island	62⅜	Missouris	46⅛
Toledo	46¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	100¾
Mich. Central	59¼	U. S. 7.30 Bonds	103
Mich. Southern	24⅜	U. S. Notes C'm H.	107⅜
Mich. Guarant'd	55	Gold	116⅞
Galena	68⅜		

The price of Gold advanced from 116½ to 117 ₰ cent., but returned in the afternoon to 116¾ ₰ cent. There was a fair export demand, though Bankers were not desirous to pay the rates in anticipation of their ability to draw upon London on corresponding terms. The Exchange on London closed 128½@129 ₰ cent., and on the Continent about as follows:

Paris—60 days' sight, ₰ dollar	4f. 32½c.
Paris—3 days' sight, ₰ dollar	4f. 30c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight, ₰ guilder	49¼c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight per Marco Banco	43c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight, ₰ florin	49½c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₰ rix dollar	94c.

In the Money Market the inclination of rates is to easier terms to the Brokers, and there is rather more doing to-day at 5 ₰ cent. per annum than at 6 ₰ cent. on new loans. Previous negotiations, however, at 6 ₰ cent. are not disturbed by borrowers. The amount of choice merchant paper offered in the open market continues moderate and the rates 5@6 ₰ cent. The Export list of the week is large, and would have been much heavier but for the difficulty among the Grain laborers, which we are glad to hear is in a fair way for adjustment. The comparative statement of the Exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending July 15, and since Jan. 1, is as follows:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,074,433	$2,768,719	$3,277,839
Previously reported	45,121,351	69,246,924	65,213,482
Since January 1	$47,195,784	$72,015,643	$68,491,321

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100	Metropolitan	99½
Manhattan	123	People's	92
Mechanics'	102½	Nassau	98
America	106	Corn Exchange	100
State of New-York	92	Continental	85
American Exchange	90	Marine	100
Pacific	120	Commonwealth	89
Bank of the Republic	90	Mechanics' (Br'klyn)	100
Hanover	80		

The Railway mortgages felt the depression in general confidence to-day, and the bidding was lower than yesterday on most descriptions:

N. Y. C. 6s	101	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B'ds.	21
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	103½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	83
New-York Cen. 7s, '76	107½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	48
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, con.	108½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	29
Erie firsts, '68	106	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	61
Erie seconds, '79	105	Del., Lac. & W. Bonds	107½
Erie thirds, '83	97½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	91
Erie fifths, '88	80	Tol. & Wabash seconds	62
Hudson firsts, '69	111	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	77
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	103	Mil. & P. Du Chien 1sts	91½
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	104	Gal. & Chic. firsts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	102	Gal. & Chic. firsts, ex	103½
Harlem thirds, '68	80	Gal. & Chic. seconds	102
Mich. C. 8 ₰ c., '69-'72	102	Chi. & R. I. firsts	102
Mich. C., n. f. 8 ₰ c. '82	106½	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	90
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₰ c. firsts	106	N. J. Central firsts	107½
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. seconds	81½	N. J. Central seconds	104
M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₰ c.	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	89
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c., '75	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	76
T. H. & A. 2ds 8 ₰ c. '70	75		

The injuries sustained by the Delaware and Hudson Canal during the flood on 5th and 6th of June last, we understand, have been permanently repaired, and the navigation resumed. Boats are now passing through the Lackawaxen Suspension Aqueduct, which has been most substantially rebuilt.

The Marine Bank has declared a dividend of $1 ₰ share of $30, payable on the 25th inst.

The Kings County Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ₰ cent.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	July 7.	July 14.	July 7.	July 14.
Philadelphia	$4,076,000	$4,048,000	$880,000	$876,000
North America	4,347,377	4,225,055	559,218	549,123
Farmers & Mech.	5,342,061	5,168,312	1,111,826	1,112,158
Commercial	1,723,000	1,776,000	253,900	254,500
Mechanics'	2,108,000	2,125,000	266,002	277,483
N. Liberties	1,954,000	1,911,000	299,000	332,600
Southwark	1,140,382	1,172,961	206,535	208,176
Kensington	927,973	915,048	135,120	137,190
Penn Township	961,893	946,886	173,846	174,611
Western	1,843,455	1,876,258	396,515	395,373
Man. & Mech.	1,531,790	1,528,155	147,900	147,175
Commerce	705,654	725,012	168,687	168,010
Girard	2,212,414	2,293,456	283,290	319,696
Tradesmen's	670,722	668,349	128,743	130,091
Consolidation	866,733	901,162	99,887	113,564
City	899,111	930,650	118,974	121,277
Commonwealth	520,116	526,198	76,577	76,401
Corn Exchange	652,000	659,000	100,000	97,000
Union	725,000	722,000	70,000	70,000
Total	33,206,661	33,118,502	5,545,007	5,579,045

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	July 7.	July 14.	July 7.	July 14.
Philadelphia	$2,385,000	$2,361,000	$361,000	$360,000
North America	2,542,565	2,698,705	647,721	672,361
Farmers & Mech	4,821,883	4,848,081	322,820	303,615
Commercial	1,183,000	1,232,000	308,000	319,000
Mechanics'	1,240,899	1,168,333	268,135	281,001
N. Liberties	1,611,000	1,503,000	147,000	150,000
Southwark	1,126,307	1,066,627	91,860	90,825
Kensington	921,848	916,104	311,646	300,520
Penn Township	807,361	846,849	179,368	183,819
Western	1,573,226	1,564,794	145,135	152,500
Man. & Mech.	799,390	781,705	270,153	270,000
Commerce	756,078	723,335	123,475	128,630
Girard	1,826,271	1,797,747	284,073	362,670
Tradesmen's	577,268	566,887	136,679	142,900
Consolidation	429,078	435,190	293,881	288,145
City	600,836	571,132	211,722	210,899
Commonwealth	276,082	256,115	237,552	243,866
Corn Exchange	513,000	501,000	189,000	186,000
Union	377,000	347,000	220,000	223,000
Total	24,367,782	24,183,604	4,749,220	4,859,921

The aggregates compare with those of previous weeks as follows:

	July 14.	July 7.		
Capital Stock	$11,716,560	$11,716,620	Dec.	60
Loans	33,118,502	33,206,661	Dec.	88,159
Specie	5,579,945	5,545,007	Inc.	34,938
Due fm other Bks.	5,415,203	5,422,124	Dec.	6,921
Due to other Bks.	5,936,594	5,733,574	Inc.	203,020
Deposits	24,183,604	24,367,782	Dec.	184,178
Circulation	4,859,921	4,749,220	Inc.	110,701

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER—KATTY O'SHEAL.

WALLACK'S—HANDY ANDY—THE YOUNG ACTRESS—TO PARIS AND BACK FOR FIVE POUNDS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN—THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

At the great mass meeting held at Union-square yesterday afternoon, it is estimated there were 30,000 people present. The five stands were surrounded by a great and enthusiastic crowd, to whom speeches were made by Mayor OPDYKE, Gen. FREMONT, and other distinguished citizens. The meeting was a great and grand success—such an one as this City has not seen before. Full details will be found in the columns of the TIMES this morning.

Our Washington correspondent mentions rumors current in that city last night, and generally believed, of important changes to be made in high quarters. Whether they refer to the Army or to the Cabinet does not appear.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes the following summary of events attending the late raid of guerrillas into Kentucky: "On Saturday evening news reached the city of a rebel raid under JOHN MORGAN, which threatened Louisville, Lexington and Frankfort. This news caused much excitement. Troops were forwarded from Camps Chase and Dennison; and a large number of citizens of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport shouldered their muskets. Over one hundred of the Police of Cincinnati were among the volunteers. The latest dispatch received from Lexington states that a portion of MORGAN'S forces, about four hundred strong, was at Nicholasville, twelve miles from the city. The rebels were supposed to be advancing by three different roads. Gen. BOYLE, however, thinks that the intention is to attack Louisville. The rebels had possession of the telegraph between Louisville and Frankfort, and they would probably destroy the railroad bridges. The rebel force is variously estimated at from two to four thousand. It no doubt gathers strength as it moves through the country. The proclamation issued by MORGAN to the Secessionists to rise, was not an impromptu invitation. The plan was previously fully understood by the sympathizers throughout the State.

Rebel guerrillas appear to be making trouble in Missouri, as well as in Tennessee and Kentucky. A party on Sunday night broke open several stores in Memphis, and dispatches state that they were threatening Athens, in the northeast part of the State.

The Montreal *Herald*, a paper which sympathizes so strongly with the rebels that the numerous individuals of that class in the Province are ready to give it all the information at their disposal, states that Gen. BEAUREGARD is still in the Southwest, and that he is at the head of a force sufficient to secure the reconquest of Tennessee. The Nashville *Union*, it will be recollected, has published a report brought by a gentleman from Chattanooga, to the effect that BEAUREGARD was certainly at that place with thirty or forty thousand of his best troops.

A gentleman, just arrived in Washington, direct from Warrenton, states that our troops are concentrating there in large force. The place is under the best state of discipline, and order is preserved by Provost-Marshal BATES. All the stores are occupied by Union sutlers, and the soldiers are recuperating their health, &c., with the invigorating air in that locality. Major PAINE, late Captain of the Black Horse Cavalry, who was wounded at Williamsburgh, Va., is there on his parole. He says he has been treated handsomely and courteously by our officers,

The Fredericksburgh, Va., *Christian Banner* has this paragraph: "On Thursday evening last, a rumor was current in town that Stonewall JACKSON was within a short distance of Fredericksburgh, and would capture the town in all probability by Saturday. That nine thousand Confederate cavalry were advancing, and would soon be here. The rumor goes that the Confederates will cross some distance above Fredericksburgh, and get in the rear of the Union troops, and 'bag' the whole of them. Sometimes Secessionists seem to be quite jubilant, and then again they appear more moderate. Some days the secession thermometer stands at from 95 to 105, and then it gets down to zero."

The St. Louis *Republican*, of July 12, learns that the Government boat *Emma* has recently made a reconnoissance up the White River as far as Clarendon, 185 miles from the mouth. At Duvall's Bluff, which is by water 40 miles, and by land 14 miles above Clarendon, the rebels have strong fortifications. The railroad from Little Rock to Duvall's Bluff is only three hours' travel, and the enemy is reported to have a strong force at both places. The gunboat *Lexington* recently went up nearly to the Bluffs, but found the water very low and falling. On the 3d inst., the *Meteor* got very hard aground at Rock Road, and could not be pulled off. Boats were then sent to lighten her, but with what success is not known. At Clarendon, on the 2d, some Texas cavalry made a dash on a party of Federals, and captured three men and five or six horses, coming within half a mile of the town. On the 4th inst., the fleet and Col. FITCH'S command of some 1,800 men, were at a point 15 miles above St. Charles.

Gen. BUTLER has written a characteristic letter to a friend in Boston, defending his famous woman order. After alluding to the outrageous conduct of the females when his soldiers took possession of the city, he says: "Pray, how do you treat a common woman plying her vocation in the streets? You pass her by unheeded. She cannot insult you. As a gentleman, you can and will take no notice of her. If she speaks, her words are not opprobrious. It is only when she becomes a positive nuisance that you call a watchman and give her in charge to him."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was passed providing that all the right and title of the United States in the Stevens' Battery be released and committed to the heirs of ROBERT L. STEVENS. A bill was introduced further amending the Articles of War so as to render it the duty of officers to furnish protection to slaves. The bill amending the Militia act of 1795 was considered, the question being on Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment limiting emancipation to the slaves of rebels. This was adopted—18 to 17. A proposal to strike the words "mother, wife and children," from the emancipation clause, was rejected. A further amendment was proposed, that such mother, wife and children, shall not be freed unless they belong to rebels. This was debated at great length, but does not appear to have been adopted. The bill was finally passed—28 to 9. A resolution from the House, postponing the final adjournment until Thursday, in accordance with the desire of the President, was passed. The House bill, making provisions for pensions to masters, &c., on gunboats, was passed. The bill providing an additional tax of one cent per pound on sugar was passed. The bill making supplementary appropriations was reported with amendments, one of which provides $15,000 to purchase artificial limbs for wounded soldiers and seamen. The Senate then took a recess until evening.

In the House, Mr. BEN. WOOD, as a question of privilege, demanded that the report of the Judiciary Committee in his case should be promulgated. A resolution to this effect, introduced by him, was objected to, and laid over. Consideration of the mileage question was resumed, and it was finally voted, after considerable debate, to abolish mileage entirely. The President sent a brief note to the House, asking the postponement of the adjournment for one day. A resolution was accordingly passed, postponing the adjournment until Thursday. The Senate bill regarding the expenses of Missouri in raising troops was passed; also, the Senate bill requiring commanders of vessels sailing to foreign ports, and persons prosecuting claims against the Government, to take the oath of allegiance. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ariel*, which arrived at this port last night from Aspinwall, brought $441,179 in treasure, and later advices from the United States of Colombia and South America. Affairs were again in a troublous condition in Panama. A difficulty had occurred between the Governor and the representative of MOSQUERA, which had resulted in the flight of the former to Santiago, in the interior. It was feared that the State might, in consequence, be convulsed into civil war. It is understood that MOSQUERA returned to Bogota on the 6th of June, not deeming it necessary longer to keep in the field, where it was reported he had nineteen thousand men. The news from South America is unimportant. Business at all points was dull.

Our news packages by the Canadian steamship *Norwegian*—dates to the 3d inst.,—reached us late last night. They contain nothing additional to the summary of her news already published.

The Governor has received a letter from the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, which states that Dr. SWINBURNE was left with the wounded at Savage's Station, nine miles from Richmond. Since then the enemy have taken all the wounded to Richmond, and the doctor accompanied them thither.

The exercises of Commencement week at Union College will begin on Sunday, July 20, with the address before the Theological Society by Rev. DANIEL STEWART, of Johnstown. GEORGE W. CURTIS will address the Senate on Monday, the 21st. The Phi Beta Kappa Society will meet on the 23d, at 2 P. M., and at 4 o'clock on the same day Prof. JOHNSON, of New-Haven, will address the Chemical Society. On the evening of the 23d DANIEL S. DICKINSON will deliver an oration, and EDWARD S. RAND, Jr., of Boston, a poem, before the Literary Societies. The Alumni Association will meet on Wednesday, the 23d, in the College Chapel. The Class of 1852, 1842, 1832, &c., will hold decennial meetings. WILLIAM TRACY, of New-York, will deliver the Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on Wednesday evening. The Commencement exercises will be held on Thursday, 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Hamilton College celebrates its semi-centennial anniversary during the present week. The Jubilee exercises take place to-day. They will be opened with an historical discourse by President FISHER, and a Jubilee Poem by Professor KENDRICK, of Rochester University. An address of welcome will be delivered by Hon. WM. J. BACON, LL. D., of Utica, President of the Society of Alumni. The afternoon will be occupied with short speeches, college songs, a poem by WM. W. HOWE, Esq., and social greetings.

The *New Ironsides*, it is now said, will not be delivered over to Government before the close of the present month. Then she will have to be provided with her armament, which will prevent her going into commission before August.

The steamer *Emily*, formerly the *Seabrook*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Monday, is an important prize. She was captured on the 7th inst., in the channel leading from Bull's Bay to Charleston, by two boats from the United States steamer *Flag*, in charge of Acting Master MOSMAN. The crew of the *Emily* left their vessel in boats upon the approach of the boats from the *Flag*. One, containing the Captain, Purser and six seamen, was captured and sunk, after removing the prisoners. The remainder of the crew escaped. Great difficulty was encountered by the Engineer of the *Flag* (HARRIS) in putting the machinery of the captured steamer in running order, as it was found to have been seriously damaged by the original crew before they deserted her. The *Emily* was from Nassau, from which port she sailed on the 2d inst., with a general cargo of dry goods, munitions of war, medicines, &c.

The schooner *Nathaniel Chase*, Capt. DOANE, from Newbern, N. C., eight days, in ballast to master, arrived yesterday morning. She is bound to Harwich, Mass. She was captured last August by the rebels, and sunk in the Neuse River, and on the taking of Newbern by Gen. BURNSIDE, was raised and delivered to her owners.

The Albany *Evening Journal* announces that Commissary-General WELCH has been tendered and accepted a most desirable position on the Staff of Gen. POPE. His duties will be discharged by the Assistant Commissary-General.

The grain shovelers held another meeting at Tammany Hall last evening, which resulted in nothing definite, but it was generally understood that the men would go to work to-day on vessels not employing the elevators, and refuse to work on any others.

The Stock Brokers adjourned early yesterday to attend the Great Public Meeting on Union-square. Only one session of the Board was held. The market was generally depressed early in the morning, but closed steadily. United States 6 ⅌ cents, 100@100½; New-York Central, 89¾. The price of gold advanced to 117, but left off 116⅞. Exchange, 128½@129 ⅌ cent.

A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, yesterday, at somewhat firmer prices. Cotton, Sugars and Rio Coffee were more sought after at buoyant rates. Hops, Molasses, East India Rice, Spices, Tallow and Provisions were in demand and were generally very firm. Moderate sales were reported of Hay, Leather, Tobacco, Whisky and the principal kinds of Oils. The freight market was less buoyant. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Live Stock markets are not as well supplied with animals this week as they have heretofore been. Beeves number 3,652, all of which have been sold at an advance of ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb., or at an average of 7½c. Stock of only medium quality, and trade tolerably brisk. The yards were cleared at Forty-fourth-street by Tuesday noon, at which time the last of 3,200 on sale there were disposed of. No sales at over 8½c. Sheep are not as plenty, and are worth 37c. to 50c. ⅌ head more than one week ago. A fair lot of 90-lb. to 100-lb. sheep will sell for 4c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs are in less supply than at any former week since last September. They have advanced ⅛c. ⅌ lb. Good fat corn-fed hogs are now selling at 3¾c. Market cleared up.

The Voice of the Metropolis.

The great popular demonstration in this City, yesterday, was of a spirit and character sufficiently decided and enthusiastic. It, with the April demonstration of last year, forms the second of the two largest and most influential meetings ever held in New-York. It proclaimed, in unmistakeable language and in clear voice, the purpose of the people in regard to the war and in support of the Union and the Government. From every stand and by every speaker there was but one tone; and every man present seemed inspired by the spirit of the hour. It was that the war begun by traitors must be pushed on till treason is extirpated from the whole land; that the Union which, during the year has cost so much blood and treasure, must be battled for while any blood or treasure is left in the country; and that, to this end, the legitimate directors of the war must be upheld in every effort for its successful prosecution, and impelled onward by the people to greater efforts and the most decisive measures. Though during the year thousands of the bravest and best of the sons of New-York have given their lives for the sacred cause, there were yet thousands more ready to meet the ordeal of battle for its support; and though tens of thousands were now on the battle-field in Virginia, there would be no lack of men willing to follow them there or anywhere else. They were in favor of the *strongest measures* on the part of the Government; the most determined vigor on the part of commanders; the most unflinching prosecution of the war. The most energetic words were applauded with most vehemence; the most courageous expressions met with the warmest response in the people's hearts. There was no talk of discouragement, not the shadow of a thought of doubt of ultimate triumphant success. Recent disasters were acknowledged and felt to be but temporary and accidental; and the long roll of victories that glorify the year gave faith that the triumphs of our arms in the future would be none the less prouder and decisive.

There could not have been greater *unanimity* displayed on the part of all classes and parties in New-York. Men of every political antecedent and of every social grade agreed and fraternized, as they have done in the past. There was no thought of any sort of compromise—not a man who dared to propose to turn the back toward the enemy. All felt that whatever stood in the nation's pathway must be broken through, and that nothing in the South nor in the North was so sacred as the Unity of the Republic. On this point the voice of the people, as expressed yesterday, was unmistakeable.

The meeting of April, last year, was held the day after our troops had been assailed in Baltimore, and the first blood had been shed in the war. It gave an impetus to volunteering and to the National cause throughout the whole country; it gave strength and vigor to the Administration, consolidated the sentiment of the City, and was the first unmistakable evidence of a united North. The North has remained united throughout the year, and its unity is still unbroken; and to this fact, next to the courage of our army, is owing the triumphs of the past over the rebellion. This meeting gives a further expression to the same purpose of the North; and if it does as much to stimulate the country and aid the Government, it will be a success.

New-York now has had its day of talk. The next work in hand is *fighting*. The people have spoken; now let them buckle on the armor. There is spirit enough, courage enough, faith enough; let there be no backwardness in volunteering. Three hundred thousand troops are needed—needed at once. Our gallant army, which marched to the field a year ago, has already done more than half the work of crushing the rebellion, and restoring the Union. The men required to aid in finishing the other half of the labor must hasten to do it, and put the capstone of restoration on the National temple. If the masses of the Metropolis act up promptly to the spirit they evinced yesterday, our quota of troops will be in the field before the close of the week.

HOW TO GET TWENTY THOUSAND RECRUITS.—Now that it is a matter of such serious consideration where and how to get recruits for the Union army, we will venture to make a suggestion. The Government might do worse than to follow it.

East Tennessee, according to all loyal and all rebel accounts, is full of Union men—men who have braved all, and in too many cases lost all, for the old Government. These Tennessee Unionists have been disarmed, and they are effectually guarded, and kept down by rebel armies stationed among them.

Let our Government instantly release that loyal district from rebel presence and tyranny. HALLECK'S army is near enough and can spare enough men for the work. Let WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW (we speak in earnest,) be made a General, and authorized to go with our armies in their march through East Tennessee. Let him hold "camp meetings," and call for recruits for the Union Church militant—promising the Christian warriors he shall enlist not only the "breastplate of righteousness," but Springfield muskets and ammunition for the good fight before them.

We mistake the man and the people, if we do not get as brave and good an army recruited in this way as can be had in any other part of the Union, by equal effort. Can it not be tried?

Tricks of the Enemy.

We cannot too earnestly insist upon the entire concentration of the public thought and energies upon the great increase of the military arm of the Government. Let us, for the time being, close our ears to all clamors of alarm coming from new and unexpected quarters. We are told one day that there are guerrillas in Missouri. Very well, so there have been since the day the rebellion ripened into war. There are fewer there now than ever before, and sufficient Union soldiers to take care of them. We are told next, and freshly two days since, that JOHN MORGAN has reappeared in Kentucky with 1,200 men, and is spreading consternation in the peaceful districts of that State. What of it? HALLECK'S army stretches from Cumberland Gap, by way of Nashville, Huntsville and Corinth, to Memphis, cutting off MORGAN from all hope of cooperation from any armed body of rebels. He can only plunder by night, and flee as any other robber may. But the Government has wisely established a military guard in Kentucky, under Gen. BOYLE, whose special mission it is to catch and hang brigands of the MORGAN type. We need not fear that Kentucky will be given over to the rebellion, when she is armed within and defended without, and has no more dangerous foe than MORGAN on her borders.

The timid distract the public now and then with apprehensions of English and French intervention. Well, let us grant that there is ground for fear in that quarter. Yet is there any mode of meeting that danger except by military preparation? If England and France were ever so much stimulated to interfere in American affairs by the news soon to reach them, they would have abundant reasons to pause and abandon the perilous undertaking, if they should promptly hear that a new army of 300,000 men had been enrolled in defence of the United States Government.

The path of duty is, then, plain before the country. Let us turn neither to the right nor to the left—let us not affright ourselves with dangers before they arise—but prepare for any future by tremendous preparations for war. When this is done we shall be no longer afraid, no matter by whom or when we are assailed.

We have already called attention to the fact that conscription in the South has exhausted its resources for war. Whatever armies are to fight against the Union are already in the field; and disease and battle from this time onward must make those armies smaller, day by day. But the National Government, so far from having an army that cannot be increased, and that must daily grow weaker, can put 300,000 new men into the field every six months for two years to come. Is it at all likely that foreign Governments are ready to involve themselves in war with a Power that has exhausted its adversary, and has yet twelve hundred thousand new men capable of being added to the fight, if intervention shall make it necessary?

Our people may depend upon it, they have one infallible reliance for securing triumph over the rebellion and peace with all the world. They have only to enroll themselves at the call of the Government, and show to the world their true military power, and their determination to stake all in defence of their unity at home and their absolute sovereignty among nations. Raids in Missouri and raids in Kentucky are flea-bites—irritating, but comparatively of no consequence. They are stimulated from Richmond, in order to distract our Government from its main work at Richmond. Foreign intervention is a scarecrow, used for a like purpose. We shall thrive best by refusing to be disturbed, and bending every energy to the prosecution of our war power.

A HINT WHICH MAY SAVE US MORE THAN ONE SOLDIER.—We would suggest to those who will have control of the movement through the City of bodies of volunteers from the country, that a comparatively short march on City pavements may lame the feet of men accustomed to tread only the uncovered soil, more than many days walking on country roads. In this City, troops from the country districts are often, after leaving the boat-landing or railroad station, seen limping on the cobble-stones long before they are permitted to reach their quarters. Do not let those expected to-day, or those who will follow them, be paraded up and down for miles in a July sun. Is it necessary to beguile our consciousness of our country's danger, or to excite our own action by their example?

PERSONAL ATTACKS UPON OFFICERS.—We have endeavored to exclude from the columns of the TIMES, so far as possible, attacks upon prominent officers of the army actively engaged in the service of the country, whatever provocation their apparent misconduct might offer for such strictures. Correspondents have, however, occasionally indulged in a latitude of comment upon individual officers which would have excluded their letters if it had attracted special notice at the time. Of this character were remarks made recently on the conduct of Gen. HEINTZELMAN and Capt. MOTT during the retreat of the Army of the Potomac to the James River, and especially a most wanton and unjust attack upon the loyalty and personal honor of Gen. McDOWELL. The latter was written by an officer in McDOWELL'S Division, and, though a private letter, was published at the special request of parties who had a right to speak on the writer's behalf.

We do not consider it any part of our duty as journalists to give currency to the prejudices, the partialities, or the animosities which prevail in every camp toward the commanding officers. Nor is it our province to sit in judgment upon their characters or acts. We prefer to assume that all who are periling their lives in defence of the Union are loyal men, and to rely upon the Government to inflict upon them proper punishment if they fail to do their duty.

As to Gen. McDOWELL, we believe him to be as true to the Union cause as any General in the field or any officer of the Government. He has been clamorously censured for a thousand things for which he is not responsible, and may certainly not have deserved blame for things that he has done or neglected to do. But his loyalty, his fidelity to his flag and his personal honor, are beyond reproach. And as for the complaints concerning Gen. HEINTZELMAN, they are best answered by the commendations of his Commanding General and the prompt promotion of the Government. The reference to Capt. MOTT, in the letter of another correspondent, was no less unfortunate. So far from deserting his battery on the field, leaving it in the hands of the enemy, that officer held his men in their position to the last moment, dealing death to the enemy, and in retiring before overwhelming numbers, left behind him only one gun, the carriage of which had been destroyed. It is noteworthy that it is always men of the highest courage and approved daring who are exposed to these malignant attacks.

ONE YEAR ENLISTMENTS—ADVANTAGES.—There is a growing sentiment in favor of one year enlistments for the volunteers newly called for. The good effects of the change from three years to one, are supposed to be these: first, recruiting will be much more speedy, and the new troops sooner ready for the field; and second, the burden will come more lightly on the people.

Three years is a long time for one to be absent from his home, be he son, husband or father. If a man be in any kind of business, the chances are that it will be wholly lost by mismanagement of others or neglect, in his absence. The education and training of children, if the volunteer be a father, must be neglected, perhaps at a critical time of a child's age, and so parental hopes of the very offspring he is fighting to maintain a Government for, be wholly lost.

And then, the three years' system makes the burden of the war unequal. A few men, whose abundant zeal and patriotism lead them to early sacrifices for their country, are left to do most of the fighting and to endure most of the hardships of war; for it is not often, in modern times, that any war between civilized nations will last longer than three years.

It is better to imitate the example of the rebels in battle in our treatment of this matter. They are constantly renewing their regiments that are brought under fire. If a fight is joined requiring a force of one thousand men, the rebels make five thousand men fight it. A regiment advances, fires a few rounds, and is withdrawn; a second is thrown forward, fires briefly and retires; and a third goes through the same participation, and so on, till the fight is ended.

The advantage of this mode of fighting is obvious. It seasons men to the bloody work of battle. It brings them under fire and takes them quickly out, so they suffer but slightly. They are emboldened by their escape, and become more confident and fearless for future contests. They learn to fight without fear and retire without panic. And the losses are distributed among many regiments, and do not impress the minds of comrades deeply, or demoralize friends at home by accounts of decimated ranks.

If we adopt these tactics in raising armies for the field, we shall realize many of the advantages. Men will have stronger hopes of seeing home again after they enlist. They will feel that what they fail to do, an army of fresh men coming after them will finish; and that their turn will not come again until two or three, or more armies as great as their own have followed in their wake and added their vigorous blows in the Nation's cause.

The loyal States can pour army after army upon its foes for years to come, without exhausting its soldiery, if we thus distribute the burden, and rest the men a year or two, after they fight a year.

We trust the Government will give this matter favorable consideration. Three months will make good soldiers of raw volunteers—and nine months of campaigning are long enough to overturn empires, in modern warfare.

NO YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.—One of the most interesting facts in the recent letters of our correspondent from New-Orleans is that yellow fever has not made its appearance in the city, and that, notwithstanding the contrary predictions and hopes of the rebels, physicians of experience are of opinion that there may probably be no epidemic this year. It will be remembered that the disease last Summer was very slight, and Gen. BUTLER'S judicious sanitary precautions will, it is hoped, prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Experience shows that yellow fever, like all similar maladies, is more likely to occur, and is more virulent and fatal in its progress when the sewerage being deficient, and the streets badly kept, the air is polluted and the powers of life depressed by the miasmata which a warm climate, under such conditions, never fails to generate. It is, therefore, an enlightened policy to employ a competent force of laborers to remove the accumulations of putrefactive *débris* and mephitic filth from the streets. This sanitary work is being carried on in earnest, no less than 2,000 men being constantly employed upon it, at the joint expense of the city and of the National Government. It appears, however, that at present the arrangements are only made for continuing these salutary and indispensable labors till the close of the present month. But the months of August and September are equally full of danger, and equally insalubrious. The ravages of typhoid and yellow fever will be as much to be dreaded then as now. We trust, therefore, that Gen. BUTLER may be able to continue his sanitary precautions, at least till the beginning of October, when the danger from malarious and mephitic exhalations begins to be diminished.

There is another evil which claims attention in connection with epidemic diseases. We refer to the scarcity of food. Wherever yellow fever prevails, its first and most numerous victims are commonly found among those whose vitality is impaired by insufficient nourishment. Now, as it appears that the receipts of food from the interior will be small, while the interruption to the navigation of the Mississippi will prevent the teeming West from relieving the famishing multitudes of the [illegible] shipped for [illegible] however, will soon find its own remedy. The cry for bread will make itself heard. And the large prices which all kinds of provisions command, cannot fail to draw from the bursting granaries of the North and West supplies which will silence the unwonted cries of starvation, and will give our famishing fellow-citizens the means of sustaining the lives of themselves and their families.

STAMPEDE OF LIQUOR DEALERS.—The facts stated by our reporter, yesterday, as to the rush of liquor-dealers to the Excise Commissioners for licenses on Monday, deserve more prominence than their place in an *item* gives them. If it be true that "full six hundred applicants came forward" on that day, and the liquor-dealers generally "are beginning to feel that it is the intention of the authorities to enforce the law to its full extent," there are other and far more important consequences than the replenishment of our City Treasury. It is one of the most hopeful and significant indications of the triumph of law over chronic lawlessness. The combination of liquor-dealers to resist the Excise law has been an anomaly of selfishness and wrong. If it has been baffled at last, and its more honest members have determined by hundreds to cease their contest with the Police authorities—few others have interfered with their craft—good citizens may take courage and count no wise reform impossible. The Police will see to it, we trust, that the law-abiding dealers are protected from the competition of the unlicensed. No claim can be more just; and in securing this, the City may be freed from the nuisance of many thousand breeding-dens of vice and crime.

It is due to Justice CONNOLLY to state that his decision, last Sunday, did not relate to the criminality of unlicensed liquor-selling under the Excise law, but to arrests for "publicly keeping" liquor on Sunday, under the Metropolitan Police Act. The Court of Appeals has decided that the sale of liquors without license is a *misdemeanor*, and every policeman's duty is to arrest offenders, without a warrant. When licensed, the Sunday clause of the Excise act makes every sale on that day a criminal offence. The vitality given to the Excise law by the action of the Police has caused the stampede of the liquor-dealers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Postponement of the Adjournment of Congress Until Thursday.

Hesitation of the President to Sign the Confiscation Bill.

Rumors of Important Changes in High Quarters.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

THE ADJOURNMENT POSTPONED—THE PROBABLE REASON.

The President made the request to-day that Congress should postpone its adjournment one day, which both Houses agreed to. The sole reason for this request is the President's trouble about the Confiscation bill. He says he did not receive the bill till late, and did not have time to give it that careful examination he desired. He has been closely engaged all day writing a message on the subject, which, of course, will be looked for with great interest. It is rumored he will veto the bill. Of course, he would not write so elaborately to give it his approval. He will probably return the bill without his signature, and point out the changes that he thinks essential to make the act politic and bring it within the pale of the Constitution. This hesitation of the President creates much stir among politicians. The extreme Republicans are indignant, and avow that they will not abate one jot for the President, but will denounce him on the floor; but such threats have been made before and never executed.

THE BORDER STATE MEN AND THE PRESIDENT.

The reply of the Border State Representatives to the President is withheld, waiting his action on the Confiscation bill. In a certain contingency, the correspondence may not be published at all. There is a division of sentiment in the Border States on the main subject. FISHER of Delaware, BLAIR of Virginia, CASEY of Kentucky, NOELL and MAYNARD of Tennessee are emancipationists, and will advocate immediate action by their States. All the other Representatives, about twenty in number, decline to commit themselves, unless the Government shall first make the appropriation necessary to consummate the scheme. MAY of Maryland refuses to recognize the subject at all. SEGAR of Virginia and DUNLAP of Kentucky reserve their sentiments for the present.

RUMORS OF IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Rumors are current, and credited, to-night, that important changes in high quarters are to be made.

SICK AND WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS.

Maj. JAMES GILLELAND, Assistant-Quartermaster-General of the State of Pennsylvania, who has been acting as agent for the State during the campaigns of the Spring and Summer, and who has been with the armies, reporting to the authorities at Washington, has been instructed by Gov. CURTIN to remain at Washington to see to the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers from Pennsylvania at this point. Any letters of inquiry respecting Pennsylvania Volunteers will receive prompt attention from Maj. GILLELAND.

The Pennsylvania delegation of both Houses held a meeting in the Speaker's Room at the capitol to-day, upon the subject of returning the sick and wounded soldiers of that State to hospitals in Pennsylvania. Gov. CURTIN, who was present, stated the order had been issued, but that the President refused to sanction it. The meeting delegated Representative COVODE to wait upon him and request him to authorize the order to prevail. Mr. COVODE subsequently reported that the President said he appreciated the motives which actuated the gentlemen from whom the request came, and promised he would give the subject his careful attention, and grant the request if it would not prove detrimental to the public interest.

A PRIZE.

The United States steamer *Wyandank* has arrived at the Navy-yard, bringing up a prize schooner. She reports that guerrillas are quite plentiful along the banks of the Planketank and Rappahannock Rivers. They carry off Union men as well as steal subsistence and supplies.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-night confirmed the following nominations:

Capt. SIMON F. BARSTOW to be Assistant Adjutant

General, with the rank of Major, in the volunteer service.

Geo. M. Pinney to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Dacotah.

First Lieut. Wm. Turner, of Ohio, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, in the volunteer service.

[illegible] Pray, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain.

Lieut. C. B. Mervine, of New-York, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain in the volunteer service.

ENGINEERS ORDERED TO REPORT.

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers, lately graduated at West Point, have been ordered to report:

Second Lieuts. R. S. Mackenzie and G. S. Gillespie, Jr., to Maj.-Gen. Burnside.

Second Lieut. George Burroughs to Lieut. Wm. P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers at Cumberland Gap.

Second Lieut. C. R. Suter to Maj.-Gen. McDowell.

Second Lieut. J. A. Smith to Maj.-Gen. Banks.

Second Lieut. S. M. Mansfield to Brig.-Gen. Mansfield.

Second Lieut. C. C. Wharton to Maj.-Gen. Sigel.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The President has accepted the following resignations: Assistant-Surgeon Quinan, First Lieut. C. Schmidt, Eighteenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Samuel E. Bigger, Nineteenth Infantry.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Monday, July 14.

THE EXTRA ILLINOIS REPRESENTATIVE.

Congress has decided on giving Illinois the additional Representative to which she claims to be entitled, and has provided by joint resolution that he shall be elected by the electors of the State at large. This is in order to avoid a re-districting of the State.

SENATOR SIMMONS.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has escaped from its dilemma in the Simmons case, by falling back on the *retro active* principle—treating his misdemeanor as a crime, and claiming want of power to punish it as the laws stand. This will hardly cleanse away the stain inflicted on that body.

ARMY ABSENTEEISM.

All officers absent on sick leave, are to be required to rejoin their commands at once, unless where clearly unable, as vast numbers are found to be away without good cause, and in many cases they are using the privilege to electioneer amongst the people in behalf of their favorite chiefs.

AN INTERVIEW OF RULERS.

This morning, on invitation of the President of the United States, he was visited at the White House by the Chiefs of the Sac, Fox and Ottawa Nations of Indians, who were accompanied by Commissioner Dole and their Agent, Mr. Hutchinson. The interview was brief, and was free from the imposing ceremonies and trammels of etiquette which usually mark the meetings of the rulers of friendly nations. The Chiefs were introduced, with some kind and considerate words, by Mr. Dole, and received a hearty shake from the Presidential hand. Mr. Lincoln, however, was too pressed for time to enter into the expected *palaver* which had warmed the imaginations of the dusky orators in anticipation for weeks; and he lost the compliment of being assured by them that he was, in their judgment, "the man for the times." The interview which took place in the East Room, was witnessed by a large accidental crowd, whose curiosity was about equally divided between the distinguished parties.

The President was looking remarkably well, and seemed in excellent spirits.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL PROJECT.

No action will be had upon this question the present session; all the papers having been referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Van Horn, Blake, Menzies, Trowbridge, Rice, Davis and Cravens, which will not report till after the recess.

The plan is to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario by a canal, corresponding to the Welland Canal, of Canada, and which will give us an independent means of communication, in case of war with Great Britain. As a measure of National defence, it certainly has merit; and great credit is due to Mr. Van Horn, for the zeal and ability he has manifested in its advocacy.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD IN THE SALE OF THE MILITARY RESERVATION, AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

One of your cotemporaries seems resolved to make out a case of fraud in the purchase, some time since, by Gen. Stone, of Leavenworth, Kansas, of some thirteen hundred acres of land, included within the lines of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth. The facts are misstated with great disingenuousness, and a fair business transaction tortured into a crime.

The land was *not* bought by a railroad company, or of the Government, but by Gen. Stone, of individuals of the Delaware Nation. He purchased of these their legal right to locate the amount of land granted them by treaty, anywhere within the limits of their Reservation. Finding that the United States Government had wrongfully included a portion of this Indian land within the lines of the Military Reservation, he chose to locate his *floats* on that land; and having done this, demanded of the Land Office his titles, and received them. His theory is that the Government is the trespasser, and the Indians the wronged party. If his titles are confirmed, his theory will prove correct; if not, he will be compelled to raise his floats and re-locate them on lands to which the Indians have a solid claim. The charge of fraud is simply absurd—Gen. Stone claiming through the Delawares, and *against* the Government. No man stands higher than Gen. Stone for business integrity and high personal worth. J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, July 15.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution relating to the Stevens Battery.

The bill provides that all the right and title of the United States in Stevens' Battery be released and committed to the heirs of Robert M. Stevens.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) called up the resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to give the reasons for the arrest of Lieut.-Col. Anthony.

The resolution was modified so as to make the request of the President, and it was then passed.

Mr. Howe, of Wis., (Rep.) introduced a bill further amending the Articles of War.

The bill provides that it shall be the duty of every United States officer to furnish protection to every slave approaching the Union lines. If loyal men lose property from this order, they are to be compensated.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Migration.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the bill relative to letters-of-marque.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) opposed the bill on the ground that the rebels had no commerce at all, and as its passage would be a sort of recognition of the rebels. Letters-of-marque were never granted, except against recognized nations.

After further discussion, the bill was laid aside.

The bill amendatory of the act of 1795, calling on the militia, &c., was then taken up.

The question was on Mr. Sherman's amendment limiting emancipation to those who enter the service of the United States to the slaves of rebels.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said they had six thousand four hundred slaves in Kansas, a majority of whom belonged to loyal masters, and from the number he proposed to raise two regiments. The idea of putting these men in the field to fight bravely, and then, after they had helped save the country, return them into Slavery, was too outrageous to be thought of. The Government who would do such a thing as that would deserve the vengeance of the Almighty. He (Lane) proposed, as an amendment, to pay loyal masters for their slaves.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) thought the question of emancipation had mingled with war measures quite as long as it was wise to do so. It is doubtful whether the country can bear the load of debt which the proposition to pay for all the slaves employed, even if it were but for a single hour! He thought we had gone far enough in this matter. A scheme such as is proposed by the Senator from Kansas (Lane) will involve the country in financial ruin.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said he was disposed to deal plainly with loyal men. When their slaves are once armed, they cannot be enslaved again. He proposed to pay loyal masters for them. It was perfectly lawful to use the slaves of loyal men. In the War of the Revolution, and in the War of 1812, it was done; but, according to the present policy, they could not be used against traitors.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, (Rep.,) did not propose to commit the Government to any policy in regard to buying slaves, whether their masters were loyal or disloyal. The Government had hung a man lately for engaging in the slave traffic. He should vote against all these amendments.

After further debate, Mr. Sherman's amendment was adopted by Yeas, 18; Nays, 17.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Henderson, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Foot, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson of Massachusetts.

Mr. Browning, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to strike out the words "mother, wife and children," in the section providing for emancipation.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) said there had been a great deal of misapprehension in the country as to the fact of employing negroes. He read a letter from Gen. McClellan, saying that all negroes, male and female, who have come into the camps of the Army of the Potomac, on the Peninsula, have been protected and set to work, at wages, in performing services which would otherwise have devolved upon our soldiers. The supply of these operatives have thus far been insufficient for their wants. He (Harris) was in favor of freeing every person performing such service for the Government, and also in favor of Mr. Browning's amendment.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said it might be the case that these negroes were employed in some parts of the army, but they were not in all. He read the correspondence between Brig.-Gen. Williams and Col. Paine, at Baton Rouge, the latter being under arrest for disobedience to the order of Gen. Williams directing Col. Paine to drive all the negroes out of camp, as the army was demoralized by them. He (Howe) would be glad, if we were going to make an exchange, to exchange such Brigadiers for negroes, and give boot, for he thought the negroes would be of much more service to the country.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.,) spoke against the amendment, referring to the evidence that there were negroes fighting in the rebel ranks. If we employed them to fight for liberty he would give them and their families freedom.

Mr. Browning's amendment was then rejected, by Yeas 17, Nays 20.

Mr. Browning offered further amendments, providing that such mother, wife and children shall not be freed unless they belonged to the rebels.

Mr. Henderson contended, that though Congress might legislate against the rebels, yet they had no right to take from loyal men that which they considered property by the laws of any State. He thought this wrong in itself and bad policy, for it discouraged loyalty in the Slave States. He did not think the President wanted immediate emancipation, but proposed to leave it to the discretion of the Border States, and aid them if they choose to adopt gradual emancipation. The amendment was adopted. Yeas 21, nays 16.

Mr. Wright, of Indiana, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak on the bill. He read from a Senator: "Order No. 3 of Gen. Halleck had been the death of at least 10,000 Western troops. He saw young men working at landings and on boats, but not a single black except one, a stout fellow, who was blacking the boots of a rebel prisoner." He (Wright) was willing to go any length to put down this rebellion. There were traitors all over the land, and we must have more energy in the prosecution of the war. He had listened here for a long time, hearing Senators tell what they could not do. He would have been much more pleased if these gentlemen had spent the six months finding out what they could do. He would stop discussing the negro question, and do everything to support the Government and suppress the rebellion. We never could suppress this rebellion without a decided policy, and that policy should be protection to loyal men, and no protection to disloyal men, North or South. Bullets and bayonets must be the policy of this war. He would join no political party till we had peace, but act for the whole country and the suppression of the rebellion. The watchword must be war, *war war!*—prosecuted vigorously to the end; and every negro to do all the service he was capable of, should be turned out; and the property of every rebel, North and South, should be at once confiscated. Make it understood that the man in arms against this Government must forfeit his property and his rights, and we will soon have loyal men.

Mr. Henderson believed Missouri to be the only State where rebel property had been seized; but he thought if we could not have a general policy, we must act in different States according to different circumstances. He urged greater energy in the prosecution of the war. He said the rebels never wanted the Border States to go with them. They only wanted to make the Border States fortifications for them, till they could set up their empire, and control and levy on the commerce of the West. He contended that the war could not be put down by Confiscation bills, but by uniting the army, and go into the Southern Confederacy and drive the rebels home. When we go into North Carolina and Georgia, there will be no rebel army left in the Border States.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, (Union,) said we had taken North Carolina already.

Mr. Henderson—Yes, taken just about land enough to bear the dead of loyal men. Missouri don't ask any State to protect them. Let the army go on into the Southern Confederacy, and make them feel that there is war existing. Mass the army together, and when they have gone through the Southern country and planted their batteries on every hill-top, then the rebellion will be suppressed.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) contended that if the army had not been distributed in the Border States and down the Mississippi River, the Border States would not to-day have been able to protect themselves. Though he did not approve everything that had been done, yet never was more done in the same time. He could have wished a little more energy infused into the Army of the Potomac last December, but gentlemen were wrong when they say there has been no policy on the part of this Government. There has been a policy, and it had been to maintain the oath taken by the President to support the Constitution, maintain this Union and put down the rebellion, and trample it under the feet of this Government.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) spoke at some length against the policy of arming the slaves.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Henderson and Wright.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) called up the resolution from the House, postponing the adjournment till Thursday.

Mr. Sumner suggested it be postponed till Saturday.

The resolution was then adopted.

After further discussion, the bill passed, yeas 28, nays 9, as follows: Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Willey, Wilson, (Missouri.)

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) called up the bill from the House in addition to the Pension bill, making provision for pensions for masters, &c., on gunboats. Passed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill providing an additional duty of one cent on sugar manufactured from sugar-cane in this country. Passed.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance Committee, reported back the bill making supplementary appropriations, with amendments. An amendment was adopted appropriating $15,000 to purchase artificial limbs for wounded soldiers and seamen, and the bill passed.

A Message was received from the President, directed to the President *pro tem.*:

"Sir: Please inform the Senate that I shall be obliged to them if they will postpone adjournment at least one day beyond the time I understand they fixed for it."

The Senate then took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Grimes, from the Naval Committee, reported the bill transferring the Western gunboat fleet from the War Department to the Navy Department. Passed.

Mr. Wilson, (Mass.,) from the Committee of Conference on the bill to prevent the imprisonment of soldiers in the penitentiary, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Foster called up the bill in relation to the competency of witnesses in the United States Courts.

Mr. Sumner moved to amend that no witness be excluded on account of color. He spoke at some length in favor of the amendment.

It was further discussed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Howard in favor, and by Foster and Trumbull against.

Rejected, yeas, 14; nays, 23.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment providing for the punishment of rebels or disloyal persons. Rejected, 18 against 19.

The bill then passed.

Mr. Trumbull moved to take up the bill for the discharge of all State prisoners, and authorize the judges of the United States Courts to take bail and recognizance.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved to go into executive session. Rejected, yeas, 17; nays, 20.

Mr. Foster called up the bill amendatory of acts, prohibiting the slave trade.

Passed.

The bill for the discharge of the State prisoners was then taken up.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the first two sections of the bill, providing for the discharge of all State prisoners and taking bail, leaving in the bill one section, authorizing the President to suspend the *habeas corpus* act when necessary. He said he hoped the Senate now, when calling for more vigor in the prosecution of the war, would not make a general jail-delivery. He thought that never a Government dealt so leniently with traitors as this Government, yet this bill proposes a jail-delivery of traitors, who had been plotting for the overthrow of this Government, and who were arrested. There was overwhelming evidence in the possession of the Departments. He was thankful to the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War for laying hand on these black-hearted traitors and shutting them up, and he believed there were many more who ought to be shut up. He was opposed to the bill in any shape.

Mr. Trumbull said the bill might not be perfect, but the Senator from Massachusetts proposes to strike all out. He (Trumbull) was in favor of carrying the war on vigorously, and dealing death and destruction to traitors, but he was not for imprisoning innocent men. Is the Senator from Massachusetts in favor of putting men from the loyal States in prison without telling them what their charges are. The Senator from Massachusetts assumes they are traitors. How does he know? If there is evidence, in Heaven's name bring it forth, and let them be punished. This was not a jail-delivery for any of the men who are traitors. These men have been arrested without warrant or law in loyal portions of the country, and kept for months and years. He had heard the Constitution invoked for traitors in arms. Then should not these men have the benefit of the Constitution? But if these men are innocent, are they to lie in jail all their lives? By what authority are these men kept in jail? What is the Constitution good for if, in districts where there is peace, and the laws are not interfered with, men cannot claim the benefit of the Constitution and law? Scores of men have been arrested and kept for months, and discharged because there was no evidence against them. He thought it but fair that these men have a trial, and none of the guilty will escape, only the innocent will come out.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said if no indictment had been found by the Grand Jury these men would be released.

Mr. Sherman asked if the evidence was presented to the Grand Jury?

Mr. Collamer said he supposed not. He supposed the Government did not want to commence hanging, and he did not suppose these men wanted to be tried and hung.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, continued, and declared there was overwhelming evidence against many of these men, and against many more yet at large. He doubted whether a jury would convict these men in Washington, Baltimore, or even in New-York. There were traitors all over the country. If the evidence of the Government was to be published, it would damage the country. He should regard the passage of this bill as a blow struck at the country in dark hours.

At ten o'clock, went into Executive Session, after which adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, July 15.

Mr. Benjamin Wood, of New-York, (Opp.,) rising to a question of privilege, spoke as follows: Last week the testimony in the investigation of my case was closed and I was not permitted to doubt that a report would be made on it by the Committee on the Judiciary. Yesterday I was informed it had been determined to defer the report until the next session. As soon as I learned it I sought the floor, as you well know, Mr. Speaker, to offer this resolution. I did not succeed. I seize this, my earliest opportunity, to do so. Sir, I protest against this delay. As an act of justice to myself I ask the passage of this resolution. If I am guilty of the offence charged against me I am unworthy to remain a member of this House. If innocent, I am certainly entitled to my vindication. I beg leave, Sir, to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report forthwith to this House on the matter of the investigation of the alleged misconduct of Benjamin Wood, a Representative from the State of New-York.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected, saying this was not a question of privilege.

The Speaker hardly thought that this came under that head, and stated the question for the consent of the House, when

Mr. Bingham objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom the joint resolution further to provide for compensation to members of Congress was referred, reported the following:

That, till the further order of Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House shall receive as a valid excuse for absence from duty, active employment in the military service for the suppression of the rebellion.

The resolution was passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the mileage question, which was pending when the adjournment took place yesterday.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) had introduced a bill for the reduction of mileage fifty per cent., to which Mr. Aldrich had offered as a substitute, that all laws and parts of laws giving mileage to members of Congress, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, (Union,) moved to amend Mr. Alvord's proposition, by adding "and this provision shall apply to the present Congress and the mileage already received for the same."

The amendment of Mr. Thomas was adopted, by 64 against 48.

Mr. Aldrich's substitute for Mr. Colfax's bill, as thus amended, was then agreed to, by 76 against 42.

The question was then stated on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, when

Mr. Edwards, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion lost, by yeas, 30; nays, 80.

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Biddle, Casey, Clements, Cravens, Dunlop, Edwards, Fenton, Grider, Hale, Hooper, Kellogg of Illinois, Kerrigan, Knapp, Lazear, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Morrill of Maine, Pendleton, Phelps of Missouri, Riddle, Sargeant, Segar, Sloan, Thomas of Maryland, Trumble, Trowbridge and Wickliffe.

Mr. Colfax said that the House by their votes had abolished all mileage, and required members to refund what they have received during the present Congress. He regarded their action as serious. He should vote for the bill as amended, not because he approved of it, and believed the Senate would concur in it, but because it would give that body something to act upon. Congress has passed reforms cutting down chaplains' rations and regimental bands to the extent of millions, and why should not members of Congress, considering that the people are heavily taxed, reduce their mileage one-half? Doubtless many members, like himself, intended to give whatever they were able to give of their pay for the war, and they could as well pay it this way as any other.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, explained the reason why he introduced his amendment. It would be graceful, in the present condition of the country, and when the Treasury is in such a distressed condition, to give up their own mileage instead of regulating that of future members of Congress, who can regulate the matter for themselves.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) agreed with Mr. Thomas, that in professions of reforms, members should not overlook themselves. The mileage allowance was indefensible on economic as well as on legal grounds. The whole thing was atrocious. Even if the rate of mileage was cut down one-half, it will be more than any man expends. If members desire to be sincere on the subject of the reform, they should remember that it is charity only which begins at home.

Mr. Sargeant, of California, (Union,) controverted the position of Mr. Colfax. Mr. Colfax said he was unable to account for the personal feeling exhibited by the gentleman (Sargeant) toward him.

Mr. Sargeant wished him (Colfax) to know that when he (Sargeant) spoke earnestly he was speaking angrily.

The words of the colloquy were not distinctly heard in the Reporter's gallery, owing to the noise in the hall occasioned by the prevalence of a heavy storm outside.

Mr. Colfax explained that he did not think that anything more radical than reducing the mileage one half could be effected.

The bill was then passed by yeas 86; nays, 29.

Mr. Colfax moved to amend the title of the bill by making it read "An act abolishing Congressional mileage."

The Speaker laid before the House a brief note addressed to him by President Lincoln, saying that he would be obliged if the time fixed for the adjournment of Congress could be extended for one day.

On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, (Union,) a resolution was passed that, the Senate concurring, the session be extended to Thursday.

The House then took up the Senate bill providing for the ascertainment, by a Commissioner or otherwise, of the amount expended by Missouri, under the act of the Convention of that State, for arming, equipping or subsisting the troops, the sum, when ascertained, to be a set-off to the direct tax imposed upon Missouri, and the same discount be allowed as if it had been paid into the Treasury in money.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Union,) explained the circumstances under which money was expended to suppress secession movements.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, (Rep.,) could see no reason why this measure should not prevail.

The bill was passed.

The Senate bill requiring commanders of vessels sailing to foreign ports, and persons prosecuting claims at the Government Departments, to take the oath of allegiance, was passed.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was passed, explanatory of the fifth section of the Confiscation act, so that its operation may not be retroactive.

Adjourned.

Justice to a Gallant and Deserving Officer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Feeling confident that you wish to do justice to a brave and good soldier, one whose conduct through this war has been without reproach, I beg leave to call your attention to the false statement made by one of your correspondents from the Army of the Potomac in yesterday's issue of your paper. He there states that Capt Thaddeus P. Mott, of Mott's Battery, Third New-York Artillery, at the battle of White Oak Swamp, lost all his guns and ran off, without firing a shot at the enemy, in great confusion, and also makes numerous charges against him of cowardice, which are untrue and unfounded. This officer has been in every action during the last year, and the records of the War Department show him to be a man of ability and undaunted courage.

At the battle of White Oak Swamp he lost the first day 67 horses and 26 men, and during those seven days hard fighting, always bringing up the rear, and in every engagement, he lost but *one gun*, and that was so disabled that he was unable to drag it off the ground.

I might give a daily account of his brave deeds, but it might be looked upon as vanity, but these few facts are, I trust, sufficient to satisfy you that gross injustice has been done him, in a paper which I believe endeavors always to make a true statement, and which has frequently mentioned him honorably. Your paper stands alone with a blemished record of his conduct, and upon investigation I am satisfied you will do him justice.

He arrived home yesterday, sent by order of Gen. McClellan, to rest from his arduous labors, wounded in two places on the field of battle, without leaving his post for a moment. He has been offered as a reward a high Staff appointment, to rank as Lieutenant-Colonel. This does not look like cowardice.

ALEX. B. MOTT, U. S. A., Surgeon.

New-York, July 14, 1862.

Letter from President Lincoln.

Following is the President's reply to the invitation to attend the great Union Mass Meeting. It did not reach us in time for insertion in the proper place:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, July 14, 1862.

Messrs. James W. White, Robert H. McCurdy, F. H. Winslow, Committee:

Gentlemen: Your letter, conveying the invitation of several loyal and patriotic bodies in New-York, to attend a mass meeting in that City, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., is received. While it would be very agreeable to me to thus meet the friends of the country, I am sure I could add nothing to the purpose or the wisdom with which they will perform their duty, and the near adjournment of Congress makes it indispensable for me to remain here. Thanking you and them you represent for the invitation, and the kind terms in which you have communicated it, I remain your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Deafness.—NEW MODE OF CURE, published in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, of No. 38 Clinton-place. See *Sunday Times*.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, of unequaled style and finish, at TAIT'S, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich.

DIED

Adams.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 15, John Isham Adams, only son of Rev. R. S. Adams and Martha Adams, aged 11 years and 10 months.

Duke.—At Hilton Head Hospital, S. C., on Saturday, June 28, First Corporal Kosciusko Duke, Fourth Company, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Capt. J. More, son of Thomas and Margaret Duke, No. 189 42d-st., of wounds received at the battle of James Island, June 16, aged 20 years, 9 months and 10 days. A dutiful son, true comrade and brave soldier.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members now in this City of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, are respectfully solicited to attend the funeral, from the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

De le Ree.—On Tuesday morning, July 15, of consumption, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, James De le Ree, in the 76th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the house of his daughter, No. 2 Carroll-place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends and relatives are all invited to attend.

Fahnestock.—In Philadelphia, on Friday morning, July 11, B. A. Fahnestock, aged 63 years.

King.—In this City, on Monday, July 14, Mrs. Susanah King, a native of England, in the 97th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Crosley, No. 136 Prince-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

Maxwell.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, July 15, James Alexander Maxwell, late a student of Trinity School, New-York, son of Henry Maxwell, aged 17 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family, and the students of Trinity School, are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, on Thursday afternoon next, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock

Mead.—At Golden's Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., Fannie Judson, only child of Marcus and Sarah E. Mead, aged 7 months and 12 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. de la Montagnie, No. 149 Madison-st., at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 17th inst.

Marks.—In Haverstraw, Rockland County, on Monday, July 14, Martha, wife of Abraham Marks, in the 64th year of her age.

Pells.—On Thursday morning, July 10, after a lingering illness, Eliza Ann Teller, wife of Stephen Pells.

Her remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery, on Friday afternoon.

Sharot.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 15, suddenly, Kate Griffiths, daughter of H. D. and Anna Sharot, aged 7 years, 3 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 83 9th-st., Brooklyn.

Strachan.—In this City, on Monday, July 14, Isabella, wife of Robert Strachan, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 5 Morton-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

Sands.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 15, suddenly, Mrs. Margaret Sands, formerly of Cuba, and wife of David Sands.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st., on Thursday, July 17, at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Cuba papers please copy.

Tallman.—Anna, infant daughter of William M. and Mary A. M. Tallman, aged 7 months.

Funeral Wednesday afternoon, July 16, at 4 o'clock, from 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Brooklyn.

Ward.—In Lafayette, Hudson County, N. J., on Tuesday, July 15, after a short illness, Elizabeth Dater, wife of Thomas Ward, aged 61 years.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

Col. J. H. Perry, of the Forty-eighth Regiment.—The funeral services over the remains of Col. Perry will be held at the Fleet-st. Methodist Church this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The clergy are requested to meet at the late residence of the deceased, No. 281 Dean-st., at 2½ o'clock. The relatives of the deceased are invited to meet at the same hour and place, without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to the family burial-ground at Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Thursday, the 17th, under the direction of the military authorities.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 331.—July 15, 1862.
7, 39, 60, 16, 40, 13, 70, 5, 6, 27, 31, 32.
Kentucky, Class 332.—July 15, 1862.
30, 37, 41, 27, 59, 78, 21, 50, 46, 28, 20, 61, 14.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
Delaware, Extra Class 279.—July 15, 1862.
40, 43, 18, 37, 21, 22, 60, 54, 42, 1, 23, 46.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 277.—July 15, 1862.
71, 72, 30, 41, 66, 7, 50, 77, 13, 22, 34, 9, 15.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

Office of U. S. Prize Commissioners,
No. 39 Chambers-st.
PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY
By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on FRIDAY next, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *Lizzie Weston*, consisting of 291 bales cotton, 1 bag samples; also the cargo of the schooner *Clifton*, consisting of 932 barrels and casks of resin, 9 bales cotton; also 255 bales, 10 half bales cotton, 4,523 pounds loose damaged cotton, ex schooner *Napoleon*; cargo of schooner *Actor*, consisting of 1 steam saw-mill; also a lot of dry goods, ex schooner *Thomas Watson*, consisting of red flannel, thread, binders' muslin, &c., &c.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

NO. 49 FULTON-ST.
IRON PORCELAIN COMBINATION PRESERVE JARS."—Have you seen this new and durable article, if not please give me a call.
They are just the thing you have been looking for. Glass is brittle and stone will break, but the COMBINATION JAR WILL LAST FOREVER, and a trifle longer, WARRANTED to keep fruits, tomatoes, &c., &c., perfectly, or the money returned. Sold in quantities to suit, and at prices that has already insured a sale of 200 a day at NO. 49 FULTON-ST.,
WM. S. MURRAY.
Formerly No. 22 John-st.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.
Housekeepers will find BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS an agreeable and economical assistant in their labors. They have the indorsement of the first hotels in the States and Canadas.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
REPETITION OF THE GREAT BENEFIT BILL.
THREE CAPITAL PIECES.
The deeply interesting Irish drama.
HANDY ANDY.
The dashing protean piece,
YOUNG ACTRESS.
Mrs. FLORENCE in six different characters.
PARIS AND BACK FOR £5.
New Burlesque to-morrow night.

A DELICIOUSLY COOLING HAIR DRESSING WITHOUT ANY GREASE.—The very best thing these scorching days is the GLYCERIA, absolutely free from all oil or grease, which are heating and encourage dandriff. Glyceria dresses the hair equal to any oil or pomade, cleanses from dandriff, and relieves headache by its delicious coolness. Sole manufacturers, CASWELL, MACK & CO., under 5th-av. Hotel, corner Broadway and 24th-st.

DEAFNESS,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

No. 740 Water-st., New-York, June 5, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.
WM. H. WATERBURY.

L. Goodheim, Esq., No. 5 Barclay-st., having been troubled with incessant and most distressing noises in the head, and almost total deafness in one ear, was completely cured by Dr. Lighthill, after his case had been unsuccessfully treated by several physicians of this City.

Metropolitan Hotel,
New-York, 1st April, 1862.
Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved, and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.
As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.
With much esteem, I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.
To Dr. Lighthill, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

No. 42 Fifth-street,
New-York, June 25, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:
Dear Sir: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you.
O. S. HOLLY.

No. 413 Fourth-st., New-York, June 5, 1862.
My hearing having been impaired for a number of years, I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's care, who restored it after a short course of treatment.
JAMES KENNY,
Book-keeper with P. Garrick, 19 and 21 Roosevelt-st.

New-York, June 10, 1862.
Dr. Lighthill:
Dear Sir: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success. Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 Sixth-av.

No. 3 Gates-av., Brooklyn, April 15, 1860.
Dr. E. B. Lighthill: It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, which, after several months of total blindness, and after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment, without which it is probable she would never have regained her sight. Most respectfully yours,
A. H. PURDY,
Late proprietor of National Theatre.

☞ Further references to parties of the highest respectability and standing in this City and elsewhere will be given if desired.

IMPORTANT.
ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS
Should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, as they charge only half rates, and the United States Government permits them to carry to Baltimore, Annapolis, Washington, Fortress Monroe and other places,
AND TO THE UNION ARMY UNDER GENERAL McCLELLAN.
☞ Expresses close daily at 12:30, 1:30 and 4:45 P. M.
Merchants, bankers and others should send by this Express, as it is sent by "lightning trains" to all parts of the East, West and Southwest. They are prompt, reliable and responsible.

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New-York *Times* Building.
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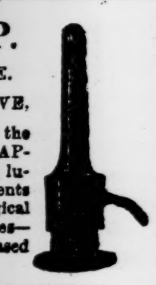
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.



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PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The session of 1862-3 will commence on Oct. 20. VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery; MARTYN PAINE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; G. S. BEDFORD, M. D., Professor of Midwifery; JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology; ALFRED C. POST, M. D., Professor of Surgery; W. H. VAN BUREN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. The Lectures are arranged so as to give opportunity for daily attendance at the numerous Hospitals and Dispensaries. The Surgical, Medical and Obstetrical Cliniques in the College are conducted as heretofore. The Spring, Summer and Autumn Course is being carried on during the present session in the usual manner. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to Prof. DRAPER, President of the Medical Faculty, University, New-York.

DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY ARE immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Full directions with each bottle.

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CITIZEN'S AUTHENTICATED EDITION.
LARGE TYPE. 128 pp., 12mo. COMPLETE.
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In advance of its publication in England,
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ADEN POWER;
Or, THE COST OF A SCHEME.
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Also just published, a new edition of Elizabeth Sheppard's standard novel,
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By the author of "Charles Auchester," "Almost a Heroine," etc. 8vo. Paper, 50c.; in cloth, extra, 75c.
"With fresh incident on every leaf, with a charm in every scene, its spell is enthralling and its chapters are enchanted. There is no fault in it; nothing can be more perfect; nothing more beautiful……It was worth having lived to have once thrown broadcast such handfuls of beauty."—*Extract from an article in the Atlantic for June, 1862.*
Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price by the publisher. T. O. H. P. BURNHAM, Boston.

NEW WORK ON DISEASES OF THE EYE.
A PRACTICAL GUIDE
TO THE STUDY OF THE DISEASES OF THE EYE.
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"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—NEARLY 400 illustrated and neatly-bound pages, written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I—Treats on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases. Part II—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.
Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

MILITARY.

IN THE FIELD!
102D REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. THOS. B. VAN BUREN,
Now in the advance under Gen. Siegel, near Warrenton, Va.
100 men wanted to fill up the decimated ranks of this noble regiment. Don't wait to be drafted, but join the 102d. Apply to Capt. J. W. LEWIS,
No. 480 Broadway, Recruiting Officer.
Lieut. S. S. CORNELL, Girard House.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES, FOURTH REGIMENT.
EMPIRE BRIGADE. Col. J. C. BURKE Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED FOR CO. B,
Commanded by Capt. W. A. TREADWELL. First Lieutenant, F. R. HAIGHT. For further particulars apply at Recruiting Office, No. 17 Broadway.

ANY MILITARY GENTLEMAN DESIROUS of being nominated Colonel of the Seventh Senatorial District Regiment, or of raising a company therein as Captain, may address, or call upon Messrs. Wm. A. Darling, Nelson J. Waterbury and Gen. Hall, or either of them.
By order,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Chairman.
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RECRUITS WANTED—FOR FIFTH REGIMENT New-York Volunteers. (Duryee's Zouaves.) Col. G. K. WARREN. This corps is considered the best volunteer regiment in the service. Men for enlistment will apply at No. 506 Broadway, second floor, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
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Sickness cometh of impurity of the blood. BRANDRETH'S Pills purify the blood, and thus restore health. Their occasional use gives the clear complexion, the blooming countenance and the elastic step.
Whether the bowels be confined or relaxed, they are equally useful, surely restoring that important organ to health.
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BE SURE AND GET NEW STYLE.
See the small red lettering, "BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS," is on the band around the directions which inclose the box.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners,
No. 39 Chambers-st.
PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY by the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the Union Stores, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer. The schooner *Stars*, 76 [illegible] tons burden, built at Halifax, N. S., in 1848; also, the schooner *Mary Clinton*, 268 [illegible] tons burden, built at Milton, Del., in 1854; also, the centre board schooner *Napoleon*, 260 tons burden, about 5 years old; also, the schooner *Actor*, 59 3-95 tons, about 4 years old.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
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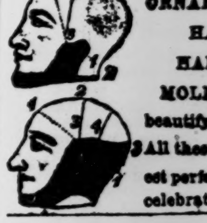

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HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
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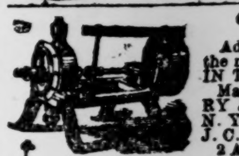
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.



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J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

READ. READ. READ.
Danville, Pa., June 2, 1862.
Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—*Dear Sir*: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
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SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Aug. F. Lee, Secretary.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Rebellion in Mormondom—Morris Brought to Terms—Ninety Prisoners Captured—Their Punishment—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, June 20, 1862.

The *posse comitatus* under Col. BURTON, appeared before the camp of MORRIS and his band last Friday morning. The men called for were refused, so there was no legal alternative but the employment of force. Siege was accordingly laid to the camp, which it was expected would soon surrender, as provisions were not over-abundant within. Friday was showery, but Saturday was a thoroughly soaking wet day, and consequently very unfavorable to operations of siege and defense, and comparatively little was done, particularly on Saturday, though on Friday afternoon MORRIS released the two men he had incarcerated, and sent them outside his camp. On Sunday, a universally favorite day in military matters, a white flag was hoisted in the camp, and the band surrendered unconditionally.

Two of the posse were killed. How many of MORRIS' band shared the same fate is not known, and perhaps never will be. The posse had not the best facilities for ascertaining, and the prisoners professed not to know. It appears that the dead among them were buried soon after they fell, so it is probable that no one person knows of all who fell. MORRIS and BANKS, however, two of the ringleaders, were slain and their bodies brought into the city, and several others of the gang were seen by the posse to fall during the siege.

Leaving the young and the infirm, about ninety prisoners were secured and put under guard. The posse escorted them to the Court-house, in this city, where they arrived on Tuesday afternoon. As they advanced into the city most of the prisoners appeared to be intently studying the ground under their feet. Very few looked up, and they only for a hasty glance around.

The prisoners were examined before Judge KINNEY on Wednesday and Thursday. RICHARD COOK was fined $50 and sent to prison for a month for contempt of Court in not replying to the writ of *habeas corpus*. PETER KLINGARD and CHRISTIAN NEILSON were each committed to jail on the charge of murder, to be tried next March Term. NEILSON was called by KLINGARD as a witness for him, but NEILSON's testimony being self-convictive, the Judge considered it his duty to retain the witness as well as KLINGARD. NEILSON, astonished at the turn things took, exclaimed to KLINGARD, "Now, this is your work; a pretty mess you have got me into." The remainder of the prisoners entered into recognizances for their own and each other's appearance at Court next March, to the amount of $1,500 each, to answer to the charge of armed resistance to the laws and consequent murder. Several of the prisoners signified their intentions of going to work, having seen sufficient of the consequences of living in idleness.

The first mail from the East since the grand stoppage, excepting those bags brought by Col. BURTON, was distributed on Sunday, another again on Wednesday, and a third to-day, bringing full particulars of a great battle at Pittsburgh Landing and the surrender of Island No. 10; also some dates as late as the middle of May, leaving as yet a gap between the last date and the middle of April.

Mr. BEN. HOLLADAY, "the proprietor of the Overland Mail Company," as he is here called, and Mr. EATON, Superintendent of the line, arrived from the East last week. Mr. HOLLADAY is endeavoring to put the line in a satisfactory running condition, which is scarcely the case yet.

Judge KINNEY, having temporarily disposed of his numerous prisoners, started eastward for the States yesterday. Mr. EATON, Mail Line Superintendent, set his face in the same direction.

The past week WALKER BROTHERS dispatched about twelve ox-teams with flour, butter, &c., for Carson Valley, and several other firms have been following in the same track, expecting to realize handsome profits by the venture.

We have a great dearth of news just now. The telegraph has not spoken for nearly a fortnight, and this, combined with our lame mails, leaves us entirely behind the age in regard to the bearings of the great issue at stake on the east side of the Rocky Mountains.

After a week of showery and cool weather, the sun comes out in his strength, and everybody is complaining of the heat.

Three more prisoners have escaped from our crazy penitentiary—a place more fit for keeping cattle in than prisoners of the *genus homo*.

The emigration for California continues to throng our streets every day or two, bringing with it considerable good live stock, particularly horses. The addition of several thousand to her rustic population will doubtless be heartily welcomed by California, particularly as the great flood of last Winter destroyed so much live stock, and the emigration is doing something fine to make that deficiency good.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

The President Sued in a Missouri Court—A New Form of the Oath of Allegiance—Movements of Rains and Coffee, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, July 8.

I have this week a rare treat for your readers, especially for Honest Old ABE, who is proverbially fond of a joke. This is a legal joke, in the shape of a suit brought against the President in our County Court, by JOSIAH LEIDY. The Circuit Clerk kindly permitted me to copy the original document filed in his office, and I send it to you for the information of those whom it may concern.

STATE OF MISSOURI, Greene County, ss.—In the Circuit Court—Term, 1862.—JOSIAH LEIDY, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM LINCOLN, JOSEPH (?) C. FREMONT, FRANZ SIGEL, J. B. WYMAN, and S. H. MELCHER, defendants.

Civil action by attachment—Plaintiff states that defendants, in breach of the public peace and wrongfully, took and converted to their own use the following personal and real property of plaintiff, viz.:

The use of large brick building on the west side of the public square, Springfield, Mo., of the value during such use of	$1,000
44 cords of wood, $3½ per cord	154
40,000 bricks, at $8 per 1,000	320
1,500 rails, at $5 per 100	75
[illegible]	100
[illegible], $20 each	60
1 sack of coffee	28
7 jars preserves	4
4,000 lbs. bacon, at 10c. per lb	400
1 wagon, worth	85
3 mules, worth $120 each	360
Amounting in all to the large sum of	$2,666

To the damage of plaintiff in the sum of $3,000, for which he asks judgment.

W. C. PRICE, Attorney for plaintiff.

Josiah Leidy, being duly sworn, upon oath says the foregoing petition and matters therein as stated he believes to be true; that the damages for which the action is brought are for injuries done plaintiff by defendants, in the commission of misdemeanors; and that the amount of damages claimed by plaintiff against defendants is just; and he believes ought to recover the same, after allowing for all just credits and set-offs, being the sum of three thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars.

J. LEIDY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 9th day of October, 1861. J. W. D. L. F. MACK, Clerk.

Then follows, after the petition and oath, the usual bond, in the sum of six thousand dollars. It seems that, during the reign of secessia in Southwest Missouri, a train arrived from Rolla, under a flag of truce, bringing food and medicines for the soldiers then in the United States Hospital at Springfield. In order to obtain possession of these hospital stores, it was proposed to attach them at LEIDY's suit, and have them sold at public auction. The suit was accordingly brought, nominally against all the parties named, including LINCOLN, FREMONT and SIGEL, but really against Dr. MELCHER, the Surgeon of the United States Hospital. The attorney for the plaintiff was Wild Bill PRICE, late United States Treasurer under BUCHANAN, O. P. F. But Col. TAYLOR, the rebel commandant of this post, interfered and prevented the proposed seizure. PRICE is now a prisoner in the penitentiary at Alton, Ill., and LEIDY is receiving his $3,000 damages in the shape of board in our county jail, at the expense of the United States. The suit will probably be dismissed at the August term of Court, for want of jurisdiction.

While I am speaking of documents, I may mention that Gen. BROWN received an anonymous note, last week, suggesting an improvement on the present form of the oath of allegiance. The author needs a strong dose of calomel, to be followed by hemp, *quantum suff*. The note is an apt illustration of the feeling cherished by feminine Secessia.

AN IMPROVEMENT ON THE OLD ONE.

Oath of Allegiance—To Gen. Brown:

I solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to Hell and support and sustain all the commands and laws thereof; that I will maintain the devil's sovereignty paramount to that of Heaven, earth or paternal powers; that I will discourage, discountenance and forever oppose obedience, religion and the happiness of the human race; that I disclaim and denounce all fellowship with the so-called Christians, and pledge all my old shoes to the sacred performance of this, my solemn oath of allegiance to the government of the devils of Hell; and I do also swear that I will support and sustain all the devils and imps that come along. LOYALIST.

This is the very bitterness of gall.

Very different were the feelings of the seventy-five prisoners released last Saturday morning. Gen. BROWN had previously made them an address, explaining the position of the Government and the objects of the war, showing them how they had been deceived by their leaders, and offering them their release upon taking the oath and giving bond for its observance. These terms were accepted, and on Saturday they marched to headquarters in a body to thank the General for his leniency. Their spokesman made an address which completely unmanned the General. His feelings would not permit him to make any answer. They concluded by giving three rousing cheers for the Old Flag. Hip! hip! hurrah! These men go back to Arkansas with printed statements of the policy of the Government, and every one of them will become a missionary of the Union cause, armed with Union tracts, and by his very presence giving the lie to all charges of cruelty and outrage practiced by our troops. How much better this treatment than the harsh measures advocated by the ultra Abolitionists!

RAINS and COFFEE were in Missouri ten days ago, in Cowskin Prairie, which is near the Southwest corner of the State. They have about one thousand men, not more than one-half of whom are armed or mounted. On Saturday, June 28, they were there On Sunday, June 29, they were not there. They had heard of the approach of United States troops from Kansas and Missouri, together with not less than three thousand loyal Indians, well armed and equipped. COFFEE's men are much dejected, and are said to be only kept together by their exaggerated fears of National cavalry. The loyal Indians, on the contrary, are in high spirits. They are led by PAKAHOSA, an old and renowned chief. STANDWATIE is supposed to have made a junction with COFFEE, and the whole rebel force is retreating. The camp talk among them is that they will give battle at Fort Gibson.

All accounts from Little Rock agree that there are not more than a thousand men there. The principal force has gone to White River.

Gen. MCBRIDE is reported to have been near Houston a few days ago, with 1,000 or 1,200 men, many of whom were unarmed.

A band of forty men were in Wright County, ten miles east of Hartsville, on the 4th of July. They fired upon the house of JOHN SAUNDERS, a Union man, who lives on Whitestone Creek, and finally took him prisoner. There are undoubtedly guerrilla bands in Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas, but there seems to be no present danger of any incursion of rebels into our State.

The Fourth of July was well observed here. National salutes were fired. The military and citizens turned out. The Declaration of Independence was read, and several addresses made. There was a review of all the troops here, and at night a ball and a small display of fireworks.

Maj. MILLER left Cassville on the evening of July 1, at 3 o'clock, and arrived at Fayetteville next morning at 9 o'clock. The object of this expedition was to seize some lead concealed there. But the lead had been removed to Van Buren the day before. The Springfield Records had also been removed. Maj. MILLER brought back nine prisoners, among whom was a Confederate Captain. KICKAPOO.

PERSONAL.

—Dr. Hart, formerly principal of the Philadelphia High School, has been wisely selected as Principal of the Model School attached to the New-Jersey Normal School, at Trenton. Dr. Hart is one of the most accomplished scholars and agreeable writers of the country.

—Brigham Young, Jr., is in Philadelphia. He expects to leave for Europe soon.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 15, 1862—6 P. M.

Business has been generally suspended to-day, at the hour previously agreed upon by the merchants (3 o'clock P. M.,) in order to secure a full attendance at the Union meeting.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 54 bbls. Ashes, 31,758 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 925 bags Corn Meal, 162,288 bush. Wheat, 94,972 bush. Corn, 7,800 bush. Oats, 750 bush. Malt, 2,135 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,295 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were made of 50 bbls. Pots at $6@$6 06¼ ℔ 100 ℔s. Pearls continue scarce and nominal in price.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active request to-day, at full prices; 4,000 bags were sold at 21c.@22½c. ℔ ℔., usual terms; also, 300 bags Jamaica on private terms. Week's receipts of Rio, 9,756 bags; sales 13,386 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 2,988, balance ℔ *Bonanza*, at 21½c.; 2,585 ℔ *Symmetry*, at 20¾c.@21½c.; 3,513, ℔ *Tallulah*, at 20½c.; and 2,800 ℔ *Anna Catharina*, (a resale,) at 21½c.; and on speculation, 3,000 ℔ *Wilhelmine*, at 21½c., the market closing strong, with but little offering. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 180,646 pkgs., including 129,792 bags Rio and Santos, 2,568 bags and 12,975 mats Java, 21,480 bags Maracaibo, 4,885 bags Ceara, 2,985 bags Laguayra, 1,975 bags St. Domingo, and 4,285 bags of other descriptions. Closing quotations: Java, 26c.@26½c.; Laguayra, 21½c @ 22½c.; Maracaibo, 21½c.@23½c.; Rio, 20½c.@22½c.; and St. Domingo, 19½c. ℔ ℔., usual terms.

Stock of Rio:

July 12, Baltimore, bags	14,000
July 12, Philadelphia	1,675
July 15, New-York	129,792
Grand Total	145,467

CHEMICALS—Are in pretty fair request at full prices.

COPPER—American Ingot has been purchased to the extent of 500,000 ℔s., at 23c.@24c., closing at 24c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand to-day at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 1,750 bales, including Middlings, at 44c.@45c. ℔ ℔.

FISH—The demand is still mainly for Dry Cod at $4@$4 25 ℔ cwt. Prices of all other kinds unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand for shipment and home use, at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 31,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 50@$4 75; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 95@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 05; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 90@$5 90; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 95@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 12½@$5 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 75
Extra State	4 95	@ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 70
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90	@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 95	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 12½	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 20	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 15	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in fair request at uniform rates. Sales 2,850 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for good to superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales 2,600 bbls., at $4 95@$6 20 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is salable at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Marsh's Caloric, $2 95 for Baltimore, and $3@$3 05 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 370 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair request, at buoyant prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export, at slightly advanced prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 221,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club, part at $1 08; White Western, at $1 34 @$1 36; Amber Western, at $1 25@$1 26½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 21@$1 24; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 12 @$1 13; Milwaukee Club, at $1 07@$1 12; Chicago Spring, at $1@$1 09, and White Kentucky, at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Corn is salable and buoyant. Sales, since our last, 102,000 bushels, at 51½c.@53c., chiefly at 52½c.@53c., for old Mixed Western; 47c.@50c., for new do.; 43c.@47c. for unsound new and old; 55c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for Round Yellow, and 60c. for White Western ℔ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 74c.@77½c. ℔ bushel; sales 5,600 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canada at 44½c.@46c.; Western at 44c.@45½c., and State 46c.@46½c. ℔ bushel.

Mr. EDWARD BILL reviews the business in Breadstuffs during the past week thus: "Owing to the excited state of our financial affairs, caused by the rapid advance in the value of Gold, and a further increase in the rate of sterling Exchange, the market for Breadstuffs has assumed greater firmness. The export trade continues heavy. The clearances to Great Britain and Ireland during the last two weeks footing up 123,795 bbls. Flour, 1,152,055 bushels Wheat, 328,740 bushels Indian Corn. To France, 116,103 bushels Wheat. To the Continent, 4,776 bbls. Flour. 42,279 bushels Wheat, 2,512 bushels Corn. The principal feature of the market has of late been the *strike* among the laborers employed in the shoveling and other departments of the Grain trade, who, in their opposition to the steam elevating system, seem determined to bring the old question of muscle and steam again to a test. For the time being, this has a serious effect in retarding the delivery, and gives great irregularity to all branches of the Grain and Flour trade. The supplies of Flour have been quite liberal for the season, and, with a fair inquiry, prices have had an upward tendency, checked lately by a falling off in the demand. The unsettled rates of Exchange, and less favorable English advices at yesterday's Produce Exchange, the export buyers were not active, and the trade generally ruled quiet, but firm. In Wheat, the transactions of the fortnight have been large, but owing to the difficulty of the past and present week, in delivery, many of the receivers are storing their Grain, and the stock is increasing. Prices are irregular, depending, in many instances, upon the capability of the buyer to receive with dispatch. There is an improvement in the condition of the samples now offering, and from almost all parts of the West and Southwest the accounts of the appearance of the new crop now gathering are exceedingly favorable. At the close, yesterday, there was more demand, and holders were firmer. Indian Corn has also improved in value, but the advance has been checked by high freights and trouble in shipment. Rye is firm and wanted."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	July 11, '62	1,493,259	15,379,262	11,125,220
New-Orleans	Sept. 1, '61	—	—	—
Philadelphia	June 30, '62	303,891	2,121,941	631,543
Baltimore	July 3, '62	133,993	367,336	548,304
Boston	July 3, '62	235,016	38,850	48,916
Other Ports	June 27, '62	66,125	1,591,527	6,600
Total		2,132,284	19,498,916	12,360,583
To about same period, 1861		2,252,560	22,523,023	9,369,573
To about same period, 1860		443,245	2,383,369	2,063,592
To about same period, 1859		91,230	415,800	342,013

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
F'm N.Y., to July 1, 1862	575,028	7,220,793	300,079	1,398,338
F'm other Ports, to latest dates	20,174	107,910	19,483	42,915

HAY—North River Bale is in moderate demand to-day, at 50c.@65c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, at uniform rates, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at advancing prices.

LEATHER.—Sole has been in fair demand at uniform quotations.

MOLASSES.—Sales, to-day, 460 hhds., including Porto Rico at 38c.@39c., and Cuba Muscovado at 31c.@32c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—A moderate inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine at $1 70@$1 72½ ℔ gallon. Sales 70 bbls. No important movements in other kinds.

OILS—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds, prices of which are quoted quite firm. We quote: Crude Sperm, $1 25@$1 30; Crude Whale, 53c.@56c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, $1 55; do. Spring do., $1 50; Unbleached Winter Whale, 58c.@60c.; do. Spring do., 55c.@56c.; Olive $1 10@$1 15; Linseed, 89c.@90c.; No. 1 Winter Lard, 63c.@68c.; City Red, 45c.@50c.; Crude Petroleum, 12c.@13c.; Refined Petroleum, 20c.@35c. ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—*Week Ending July 14.*—*Sperm*—We notice more demand for Sperm and an advance in price to $1 30 ℔ gallon. The sales have been to the extent of 3,100 bbls., in parcels, at $1 for dark to $1 20 for brown, and $1 25 to $1 30 for prime—1,500 bbls. for export and the balance to the trade. *Whale*—Is in fair demand, but sales are limited; purchasers not willing to come fully up to the views of holders. The transactions for the week include sales of 1,320 bbls., in parcels; 700 bbls. at 54c.@55c., 400 do. at 55c., and 20 do. at 56c. ℔ gallon, all to the trade; and 200 bbls. for export, at 55c. ℔ gallon. *Whalebone*—Sales for the week 10,000 ℔s. Northwest Coast, and 3,200 do. Arctic, all on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Spm.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 14, 1862	27,043	67,388	593,550
Same time last year	40,309	93,300	825,600

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—The sales in Providence during the past week, amounted to 226,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 52x56, 8c.; 6,000 do. 56 x60, 8¾c.; 25,000 pieces 60x64, 8¾c.; 25,000 pieces 60x64, 9c.; 15,000 pieces 60x64, 9⅛c.; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 9c.; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 9¼c.; 50,000 pieces 64x64, 9⅛c.; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 9⅜c.; 25,000 pieces 64x64, 9½c. ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at rising prices. Sales 2,500 bbls., at $10 75@$11 for Mess, and $8 50 @$8 75 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady at 4½c.@5½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon continues inactive at former rates. Lard is unchanged; sales 1,350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8c.@9¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is quiet at old rates; sales 150 bbls., at $13 25@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 75 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is in fair request at 5c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 1,200 bags East River at $5@$6 50, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Turk's Island has been freely purchased at 29c. ℔ bushel. Other kinds inactive.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 1,100 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales 1,700 hhds., including Cuba, at 8c.@8¾c.; Porto Rico at 8¼c.@8¾c., and New-Orleans, part at 9⅜c.; 216 boxes Havana at 9¼c.@9¾c.; also, by auction, 850 hhds. New-Orleans at 8⅜c.@10⅛c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—The inquiry has been fair for desirable lots at full rates.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 ℔s., at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., at 31c.@31½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business has been restricted to-day, though rates have slightly favored shippers. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Oil, 4s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d. @45s.; Tallow, 35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d. @4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 5s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d., ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 3
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Scotia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Wednesday) at 8½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*viâ* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

HAVING HAD EIGHT TEETH EXTRACTED without feeling any pain whatever by Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway, I cheerfully insert this as a recommendation to those suffering toothache. CHAS. H. FARRELL, Army Correspondent New-York *Herald*.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A TWO-STORY brick front house, containing four rooms, six bedrooms, and a cellar, suitable for one family, in 124th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on reasonable terms. Apply to MORGAN O'BRIEN, No. 13 6th-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS ON 6TH-AV., between 47th and 48th sts., 25x100 each. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 6th-av. and 45th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN—A RARE CHANCE FOR A POLITICAL EDITOR.—For sale, the one-half interest in an old established DAILY CITY NEWSPAPER, of Republican principles, (the only one in the county,) in a large flourishing city, not far from New-York, with an extensive jobbing department, presses, &c., complete. Apply to E. R. WEBB & CO., No. 18 Dutch-st., corner of Fulton, New-York, for full particulars.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE OF FORTY YEARS' standing, with a full stock, and net yearly profits of $2,000. A rare chance for a cash customer. Call at No. 127 Bowery, after 4 P. M.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES OF deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for the arrears of pay and the $100 bounty through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY—HELP THE Wounded.—A returned soldier, wounded at Fair Oaks, has in his possession several hundred dollars in Confederate State Treasury Notes, captured from a rebel Major, which he would like to dispose of. Any person desiring a genuine specimen of the currency used in Dixie, can have one of these notes sent to any address, by inclosing 25 cents to ARCHER B. GILPIN, New-York City Post-office.

SHINPLASTERS.—NOTES FOR 5, 10, 25 AND 50 cents engraved in the best bank-note style, with name and location complete, at one days' notice. The best and cheapest to be found. DOTY & McFARLAN, No. 123 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted in the country, for a neat, efficient girl, in either of the above capacities; is a girl of neat and most respectable appearance, and has unexceptionable references from her last place; seeks a good place, and will try to please, at moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. No objection to the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 127 West 48th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or to wait on a family, and will go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 179 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in City or country, by a young woman, who can give good references. Apply to-day at No. 59 East 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands pastry and makes first-rate bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her former employers, where she has lived two and three years. Call at No. 67 Madison-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, both American and English; wishes to go to the country for a permanent situation; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies and fancy dishes; best of reference given. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES to engage with a first-class family as cook; is thoroughly acquainted with cooking in all its branches; testimonials of the very highest as to her competency. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner 18th-st., for two days, or till engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; can make good bread and biscuit; willing to assist in washing and ironing; City references if required. Can be seen at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the grocery-store.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; is well experienced; has the best of City reference; would go a short distance in the country if required. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., first flight of stairs up.

AS COOK—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, washer and ironer. Inquire at her last employer's No. 43 West 37th-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City references given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 112 West 27th-st., in the variety store.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women, in a private family; the one to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; has lived three years in her last place; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; is a first-rate fine washer; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 331 1st-av., corner of 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—TWO REspectable young women wish situations in a private family—one a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both would like to live with one family; would have no objections to a short distance to the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 89 West 36th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—Situations wanted for three good girls, one cook, one chambermaid and waitress, and one nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply at their present place, No. 126 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, in the City or country, for a smart, deserving, and very efficient servant girl, either as cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, a nice cook, thoroughly neat and respectful, economical and obliging, and highly recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, AND OTHER CAPACITIES.—Ladies in Brooklyn and the country, requiring superior servants, of neat and respectable appearance, and of investigated characters, will find a large selection at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. This agency having been established 11 years, is the most respectable and reliable of its kind, and its entire business conducted on principles of strict honor and integrity.
R. P. CHRISTOPHER, (late Manning & Co.,)
No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted in the country for a very reliable, steady servant, either in a private family or Summer boarding-house; understands all kinds of good cooking thoroughly; has lived five years in her last place, where she refers. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Apply for two days, at No. 122 Mott-st., between Hester and Grand.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTAble, steady young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; is a first-class washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; wages $5 to a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.; inquire for WINEFORD.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as lady's nurse, or invalid's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; wishes to go to the country; is a good seamstress. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent woman, as nurse; is fully capable of taking care of a baby from the monthly nurse; can give the best of City references; is a neat, plain sewer. Call for two days, at No. 80 West 25th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as children's nurse in a private family; understands the care of a baby from its birth; can bring up a baby on the bottle; is a good sewer, and can be highly recommended; is fond of children, and is willing and obliging; is a Protestant. Call, for two days, at No. 135 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor; would like to go in the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; is competent to take full charge of a baby, preferred, or to take charge of growing up children and assist in light work; no objection to the country for the Summer months; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist in the care of children or chamberwork; would go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as waitress in a private family; has no objection to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 23 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS BARTENDER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation as bartender; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen in the fruit-store, No. 909 Broadway, or address a note to J. K., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in the first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen, or address JOHN BREWER, No. 64 West 28th-st., in the private stables.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office. The best of references given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly well. Has good reference from his last employer. Call at No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted as coachman and gardener, or would take care of a gentleman's place, by a competent young man who is handy about a gentleman's residence, and is willing to devote his time for the benefit of his employer; three years' reference produced from his last employer. Address A. B., No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., or can be seen at the above number.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, as coachman and groom, and can wait on table if required; good City reference; has no objection to the country. Address W. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE moral character, with a long banking experience, both as Teller and Book-keeper, wants a situation in a Banking, Manufacturing or Commercial office, in any capacity where his experience can be made available. The best of City references given. Address H. B., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—A PRIVATE WAITER OF EXperience in some of the first families of the City, wants a situation; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, trustworthy and very reliable; is a Protestant; can be highly recommended from his last situation. Address No. 96 3d-av., in the apothecary store, or a note addressed WILLIAMS will be immediately attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—DISENGAGED AND WANTS A situation as waiter in a private family; can produce the best of City and country references. Any notes addressed E. M'C., No. 51 Crosby-st., will be attended to.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, by a respectable German Protestant man, a situation as farmer or gardener, in the country; has the best of reference; is honest and sober, and will give satisfaction to employers. Can be seen at No. 174 3d-st., between Avs. A and B.

TO PAINT AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS.—A young man from Glasgow, conversant with the paint and color trade, desires a situation as traveler to show samples and solicit orders through Canada or the United States. Address JOHN KERR, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS AND NEWSMEN.
NOW READY:
WILL BE ISSUED THIS MORNING,
THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW.
PRICE ONLY FIVE CENTS.

S. C. RICKARDS & CO.'S only authorized Editions as revised and corrected, with all the late amendments up to July 12 by the Conference Committee of Congress. This is the only correct edition of the Tax Law published. For sale by all News-dealers. Sent by mail prepaid on receipt of 5 cents.
S. C. RICKARDS & CO., Publishers, 102 Nassau-st.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

A BOY WANTED IN A CLOTHING STORE.—A boy from 16 to 17 years of age. Good references and a good writer required. Apply at No. 78 Chatham-st., of C. M. CHURCH.

A COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, two tidy, honest, smart girls, (sisters preferred,) to go a short distance out of the City, to a gentleman's country place; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other to take care of children, chamberwork and waiting; must have recommendations from former employers. Wages, $6. Apply at Nos. 12 and 14 College-place, between 10 and 2 o'clock.

A DENTIST.—WANTED, A DENTIST AS JOURneyman. Mail applicants will give their age, if single or married, how long a dentist, in what branch they excel, and the wages required; at G. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. Also, a dental student.

WANTED—A VALET TO GO TO CALIFORNIA, a clerk for a steamboat, 3 porters, 1 barkeeper, 2 conductors, 2 brakemen, 6 men for steamers, 2 boys for trades, 4 girls to go to California, 1 stewardess, 2 clerks for grocery stores. Apply at No. 77 Chatham-square. N. B.—Two express drivers. Wages liberal.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron, and to do general housework; also, a girl to take care of children. To those that suit good wages will be given. They must be well recommended from their last places. None but Protestants need apply. Call at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, to Mrs. REED.

WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A SMALL farm, a man and his wife; both must be sober, capable and willing to work, and the man must have a good knowledge of fruits. Apply by letter to Box No. 734 Post-office, New-York.

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS WANTED—To work on the Kill Road, at Sing Sing, N. Y. Apply on the Works, to Mr. WILSON.
JULY 15, 1862.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—THREE OR four first-class crape hands. Apply at Reade-st. doors.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADdress to act in a business capacity out of doors. Must be an experienced salesman. Apply to J. HALL, No. 781 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A general assortment of household furniture, removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in crimson and orange brocatel, black-walnut dining and oak library suite, carved rosewood marble-top etagere, rosewood suite in green plush, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany hat-stands, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, maple cane-seat chairs, gas chandeliers and brackets, black-walnut book-case, do. secretary and book-case, mahogany wardrobe, plated do., library chairs, pier mirrors and pier vases with cornices, oval mirrors, crimson and gold window curtains, oak extension dining-tables, buffet, dining-room chairs, &c.; oak sideboard paillasses, velvet rugs, china, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, rosewood 7-octave piano, by a first-class City maker, and removed from a private residence for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, good rosewood suites, made to order by Newhone: cost $725; rosewood etagere, finely carved rosewood, and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, black walnut buffet, do. bookcases and library chairs, rosewood centre and side tables, and hat-stand, gilt frame pier mirror, mahogany sofas and chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, stair carpets and rods, crockery, kitchen-ware, &c., &c. Also, a small invoice of brandies, whisky, gin, wines, bay rum, cigars, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a box panel wagon, in good order, for dépôt use.

Also, a *Black Hawk* stallion, about 14½ hands high, kind and gentle in single and double harness; may be driven by a child with safety.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general variety of Summer goods.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS AND SACKS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINE SILK SACKS, at $5.
CLOTH SACKS at $2.
BAREGE MANTILLAS at $2 50.
FINE LACE POINTS from $2 to $20.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 381 Broadway.

HARTWELL'S PATENT CANOPY FRAME.
MOSQUITO NETS,
MOSQUITO BARS,
MOSQUITO FRAMES,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
PALMER'S PATENT FRAMES.
All styles and qualities and price.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and rufflings; also, Alexandre's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.

This new and magnificent building, the finest and most elaborately finished hotel in the United Kingdom, covers an area of 1,200 square yards and contains 200 noble and spacious rooms, fitted up with every requisite and luxury that modern art and experience can furnish.

The chief coffee room will accommodate 300 visitors, and is conducted on the American and Continental system.

The Hotel is situated on a commanding and beautiful site, in the very heart of the town, opposite the chief railway station, St. Georges Hall, Free Public Library and Museum, the Wellington Monument, and within easy distance of the new Great Landing Stage on the River Mersey.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL AND NEATLY-FURNISHed house, in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries; must be in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms, which must be low, HAVEN, Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE ON STATEN OR Long Island, near the water, to rent for one or two months, unfurnished. Apply or address J. McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY—One of the most desirable farms on the east bank of the Hudson River, south of Poughkeepsie. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLENCOVE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened their residence at [illegible] for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house, well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 37 and 38 West-st.

BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY—WITHin one to two hours' ride of the City, for gentleman and wife; no children; also, accommodations for coachman and pair of horses. Salt water bathing very desirable; also, boating preferred. The table must be good and substantial. The place quiet; private family preferred. Address H. L. D., Box No. 1,296 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. I. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, STATEN ISLAND.—A suite of very delightful rooms are now vacant in a large family mansion, beautifully located on the hill, three minutes' walk from New-Brighton Ferry. Extensive highly cultivated grounds, and good stabling. References, Col. F. E. Howe, No. 194 Broadway; A. Gallisen, Esq., at J. M. Oppenheim's, No. 41 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES, DESIRous of going into the country during the Summer months, can obtain board in a small private family, occupying a new house with all the modern improvements, situated in the suburbs of Hartford, Conn. For references, inquire of Wm. P. Earle, Esq., Earle's Hotel, Canal-st., New-York, or of J. H. S. Quick, No. 15 Nassau-st.

BOARD WANTED, IN THE COUNTRY, on the Hudson River, within one hour's ride, by railroad, of the City, for a lady, four children and two nurses. Rooms must be pleasant, and table first-class. Address, stating full particulars, B. HAXTUN, No. 41 South William-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride inland, by boats or cars, for two ladies, child under 3 years, infant and nurse, for the season. Address, stating location and lowest terms, without which no notice will be taken, FREDERICK, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED AT a beautiful cottage at Nyack-on-the-Hudson. Only five boarders received—no children. Apply in back office, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up-stairs, at 4 P. M., or by letter to Box No. 10, Nyack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEman will give good value in table cutlery or electro-plated goods, for two months' board in the country. Address W. S. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD, NEAR BATH, L. I., on the water; plenty of shade, bathing, &c., &c. Address Mrs. E. S., Gravesend Post-office, or No. 43 Grove-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE HOUSE AND farm, with boats on the lake, situated on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—IS now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. The hotel has recently been renovated and newly furnished. It is centrally located and only five minutes' walk from the Passaic Falls. The subscriber feels confident from his long experience in the business that all will be pleased who may favor him with their patronage. Meals can be had at any time on short notice.
S. W. LUSE, Superintendent.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION—SURF AND RIVER BATHING.—Those wishing to patronize this favorite and healthy resort will take the steamboat at the foot of Murray-st., New-York, three times daily; take tickets for Highland or Middletown stations, where stages will convey them to the Pavilion.
JOSEPH I. THOMPSON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

POUGHKEEPSIE PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the Hyde Park Road, fifteen minutes' walk from the Post-office and dépôt; consisting of seven acres, highly cultivated, and abounding in fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees; commanding charming views of river and mountain. The house and barn are of moderate size, well built and commodious, with capacious cisterns, excellent well and furnace. The situation is elevated, the air remarkably pure and the drives stunning. Terms favorable. Apply to Mr. JAMES M. DRAKE, No. 23 William-st., or T. B. COSTER, on the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

SHADY RETREAT TO LET—A VERY DEsirable, modern built country residence, pleasantly accessible in less than an hour from the City, and only five minutes' walk from dépôt; neighborhood genteel; excellent schools, and surroundings unsurpassed for scenery and beautiful drives. There are fourteen rooms, gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, wash trays and stable; rent moderate. Apply at 75 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, PRIVATE FAMILY, living in a pleasant house, (with all the modern improvements,) 15 minutes' walk from the Wall-st. Ferry, would rent second story to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen, with board. Address M. L. D., Brooklyn Post-office, for three days.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and their wives, can get good board in a private family, at No. 254 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at No. 18 Varick-st.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, between Park-place and Barclay-st. Inquire on the premises of
TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engine 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—11 rooms, gas and water, 2 acres of ground, fruits and shade trees, garden planted, situation high and healthy. Access to and from the City hourly by Hudson River Railroad; dépôt 152d-st.; within ten minutes' walk. Possession immediately. Rent by season $200; per annum, $500. Also two cottages, cheap. Apply at store corner 10th-av. and 156th-st., near dépôt, 152d-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE INSURANCE SCRIPS.

ADIRAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1862, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following "Marine Scrips:"

$7,200 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrips—both years.
$16,400 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$4,430 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrips—1857, '58 and '59.
$21,400 Great Western Ins. Scrips—all years.
$5,500 Pacific Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$4,300 Orient Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$7,000 Union Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$66,230

Particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

INSURANCE STOCKS AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 16, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

50 Shares Citizens Ins. Co.	60 Shares N. River Ins. Co.
50 Shares L. I. Ins. Co.	60 Shares Brevoort Ins. Co.
80 Shares Equitable Ins. Co.	10 Shares Wash'n. Ins. Co.
20 Shares Merch. Ins. Co.	20 Shares Hope Ins. Co.
65 Shares G. West'n. Marine	10 Shares Ætna Ins. Co.
50 Shares St. Nich. Ins. Co.	50 Shares Beekman Ins. Co.
5 Shares Republic Ins. Co.	

Catalogues at No. 35 Wall-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING.

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 28 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHAS. MORAN having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the agreement of 10th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

EZRA C. READ,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK,
} Trustees.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO.
CINCINNATI, July 15, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Bonds, numbered 973 to 978, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. R. BEBB, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders.

L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED TO 1st August next, for purchasing five of the Ramapo and Paterson Sinking Fund Bonds of $1,000 each. Apply at No. 12 Wall-st.

July 15, 1862.

ROBERT BAYARD,
JASON ROGERS,
ROBERT PIGGOT.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—The Central Park Fire Insurance Company has a considerable amount of money, which will be loaned on bond and mortgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, in sums to suit applicants. Inquire at the office of the Company, No 168 Broadway.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS BANK NOTES WANTED at GWYNNE & DAY'S Banking Office, No. 21 Wall-st. The highest price will be paid by GWYNNE & DAY, corner Wall and Broad sts., for New-Orleans money.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

GOLD, SILVER AND CANADA MONEY,—The highest premium paid for the same by CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

BREVOORT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 70 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—CERTAIN OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company residing in the Northern States, who have heretofore received these dividends at the agency of the Bank in this City, will be paid the two last dividends declared by the Bank, on and after the 17th inst., on application to

M. MORGAN & SON,
No. 37 William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 25th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid.

HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—A Dividend will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21, on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on sums over $500.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DEclared a Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19,
WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per Annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres't.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 9, 1862.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or before July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 6 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—F. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide: (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Medical and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—DR. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price 40 cents each—$3 per dozen. For a descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room 12.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTnership Mr. WM. H. DIKE, and will continue the banking and stock commission business under the firm of WOLFF & DIKE.

EDWARD WOLFF, No. 60 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WHITE & LOVE, riggers, is dissolved. By order of

WILLIAM WHITE, No. 253 South-st.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1862.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M.; E. R.—10th-st., 7:50 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8¼ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, FIFTY CENTS.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED.
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The rates of passage by the steamships of this Company after August 1, will be:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
To London	90	To London	38
To Paris	95	To Paris	43
To Hamburg	95	To Hamburg	40

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	68

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, July 19.
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, Aug. 2.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85

FROM BOSTON.

Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,

WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, July 26.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 4.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The Screw-steamer
TRADE WIND,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for New-Orleans, on SATURDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

No freight taken.

For passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM-SHIP *New-York*, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40

For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, Capt. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 16th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf at Jersey City and the SCOTIA, from 8 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The PERSIA will sail 30th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else,) until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July instant, at 11 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—about two thousand (2,000) tons, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows; two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. The contract for supplying said Coal to be binding until the 25th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal at any of the Schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said Schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
} Committee on Supplies.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office until MONDAY next, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock M., for three hundred (300) four-wheeled ambulances, specifications of which can be obtained on application at this office. The whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia on or before the 1st day of September next. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to

(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. & A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned, until TUESDAY, July 22, next, 12 o'clock M., for the erection of a small brick building at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, where the plan, specification, and samples of materials can be seen, and further information obtained.

NEW-YORK ARSENAL, July 14, 1862.

R. H. R. WHITELEY, Major of Ordnance.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.

No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.
STEAMBOAT QUASSAICK.
Length 150 feet, 22 feet beam, 7½ feet hold.
Beam engine, 36-inch cylinder by 8-feet stroke.
WORKING DRAFT OF WATER 4½ FEET.
Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAMBURGH AND MARLBOROUGH—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents. The steamer HENRY BURDEN will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8½ o'clock A. M., and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Nauvoo* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. .... at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st. .... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE.—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (Jamesslip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

The School opens on the 10th of September.

TERMS: For board and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under thirteen, $225 per year.

No extra charges whatever, except for Music, Painting, Books and Stationery.

A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a Gymnasium, will be ready by the opening of the ensuing term.

For circulars, apply to
STAMFORD, June 25.
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,

CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 19, 1862.

Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU—NO. 561 B'dway. Schools, etc., furnished with competent teachers, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References: Rev. Thos. L. Cuyler, Dr. VanNorman, Profs Calkins, Phelps, Northend, Messrs. Appleton & Co., Harper Bros., Barnes & Burr. Wanted, a superior teacher of piano, guitar and vocalization; salary, $600: a Parisian lady, to teach French, music and drawing; several teachers of music, English and painting, or drawing; also, professors of mathematics and military tactics. SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Daily CORRESPONDENCE and APPOINTMENTS for the introduction of TEACHERS, TRUSTEES, PARENTS and PUPILS. TEACHERS WANTED, AND CORRESPONDENTS for each TOWN, VILLAGE and CITY to exchange views on EDUCATION, report vacancies and aid in introducing TEACHERS. Send for Circulars.

RICE & ANDREWS.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage.

AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a school, or as a governess, by a lady who has had great experience and success in teaching mathematics, English branches and French. Address A. B., Station D, New-York City Post-office.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $31, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 726 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S,
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS.

Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $5 50
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL.

Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 16 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK of the celebrated
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
Previous to a visit to his home in New-Hampshire, and a tour of exhibition through the country.
The brilliant success of the celebrated
HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE
Induces the manager to engage them one week longer.
They give an entire new entertainment every day at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
THE AMERICAN LAMBERT,
9 feet 3 inches round the body; weighs 695 lbs.
THE CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL,
9 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 618 lbs.
COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE,
Manufactured by Wood Brothers, of New-York.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
From the Boston Aquarial Gardens.
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
FED EVERY DAY, at 3 o'clock.
THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee .... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
Stage Manager .... Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) July 16,
Third time, by particular desire,
MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER.
MARGOT .... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
To conclude with the Farce of
KATTY O'SHEAL.
KATTY O'SHEAL .... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION!
Opening of the Regular Summer Season.
Engagement of the great American Comic Actress,
MISS JULIA DALY,
And a Star Company of Dramatic Artists.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 16, will be performed
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN.
With Miss Daly in her original character of Pamelia Applepleby, with the songs "Riddle-Cum-Jinkee-Doo," and "On the Mountain High," and a
CHARACTERISTIC DANCE.
Also, the very amusing Comedy of
THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.
Director .... Mr. FLEMING.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
George Christy and J. N. Briggs ... Lessees and Proprietors.
J. N. Briggs .... Business Manager and Treasurer.
WEDNESDAY, July 16,
THE FAMOUS QUARTETTE.
A new Overture—the celebrated chorus from the Enchantress.
GEORGE CHRISTY and W. ARLINGTON in several laughable acts.
Admittance 25 cents; no half price.
Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA.

BY F. E. CHURCH.

The original subscribers to the chromo-lithograph of Church's "Niagara," who were entitled to the premium engravings, in accordance with the terms of subscription, will please present their certificate at the office of S. T. WILLIAMS, No. 652 Broadway, and receive the parcel to which they may be entitled.

Circulars for this object were issued to all the subscribers in the early part of the year 1860, and as there are some who have not presented their certificates, their parcel of engravings will be retained for their benefit until the 1st of September, 1862, after which time they will be forfeited.

CENTRAL PARK PLEASURE BOATS.

MOONLIGHT BOATING.

Boats are running during the day and evening on the Lake, and greatly enhance the attractions of a visit to this charming resort.

Boats with Red flag leave the Terrace landing every few minutes, making the circuit of the lake, nearly two miles, in 35 to 45 minutes.

Fare for each person	10 cents.
Fare for children under 10 years	5 cents.

Boats may be engaged for the use of a party:

Rate, for one or two persons, for each half hour	30 cents.
Rate for each additional person	10 cents.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN,

Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
Opera, Ballet, Promenade Music and Equestrianism.
CARLOTTA PATTI, ISABEL CUBAS,
Mme. STRAKOSCH, ARDAVANI, THOMAS BAKER.
Mr. LEVI SHORT'S FIRE FOUNTAIN.
Mme. TOURNIAIRE, CONRAD BROTHERS.
NEW BALLET, with CUBAS as VENUS.
Admission to all .... 25 cents.
Open on SUNDAY for Promenade and Refreshments.
SATURDAY next, GRAND PATTI MATINEE.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"

And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO 749 BROADWAY.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!

"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, invariably connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3 15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 30 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leaves Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and picnic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport, 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustees of Palmyra Hullin, Plaintiff, against MATILDA C. BROWN, the wife of John G. Brown, and the said John G. Brown, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 20th day of May, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-fifth-street and the Seventh-avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly and parallel with Twenty-fifth-street, eighteen feet, thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, and through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, and thence westwardly along the same eighteen feet, to the place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less.—Dated July 2, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

BETTS & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

REMOVALS.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 30th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ariel with $441,179 in Treasure.

News from the United States of Colombia

TROUBLE IN THE STATE OF PANAMA

Removal of the Governor to the Interior.

The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. MINER, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst., arrived at this port last night, with the mails, specie and passengers from California. The treasure is consigned as follows:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ribon & Munoz......	$4,250	Handy & Hoadley,....	$2,000
Cartwright & Harrison	800	Joseph F. Joy.........	10,00
Hergues & Messaras	177		
Total............................			$17,227

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order................	$14,459	Dinkelspeil & Co.....	$35,015
G. M. Barnard.......	4,230	Scholle Bros	13,800
F. Naylor	7,500	Jennings & Brewster.	19,000
J. H. Hooper.........	10,000	Frank Baker.........	12,500
E. Patrick............	30,000	M. Lederer............	5,802
Neustadter Bros.....	25,300	J. Strauss Bro & Co.	20,045
Janson, Bond & Co..	5,000	J. B. Newton & Co ..	16,800
Wm. Meyer & Co.....	3,800	C. H. Mallory	15,000
J. H. Coghill..........	4,000	Wells, Fargo & Co...	174,100
Wm. Heller & Co.....	7,600		
From San Francisco..............			$423,952
From Aspinwall..................			17,227
Whole amount....................			$441,179

We received by the *Ariel* our correspondence from the Isthmus, giving interesting details of events in the United United States of Colombia and South-America.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Condition of Affairs in Panama—Civil War Threatened—The Governor Gone with the State Archives to Santiago—Return of Mosquera to Bogota, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, July 7, 1862.

A personal affair, trivial in itself, has been the means of bringing matters to a sharp point, as regards the conflict between the Federal and State authorities. A week ago negro named RUIZ, entered a bar-room or restaurant in which several young white men were seated, and on being invited to drink by one of them, commenced discussing the political question of the day—that is, the occupation of this Capital by a National military force. One of the whites, Señor ANTONIO MORRO, to a remark of RUIZ, replied: "I am a friend, politically, of Gen. MOSQUERA, and have proved it on more than one occasion. But I cannot approve his unnecessary occupation of the State of Panama." "Hypocrite! Canaille!" responded RUIZ, which ejaculations brought MORRO to his feet and RUIZ upon his back. Next day, RUIZ provided himself with a club, and with half a dozen friends armed with pistols and a shot gun, proceeded to the place of business of young MORRO to get their revenge. MORRO drew a revolver, upon which the shot gun man covered him with his piece, and the former was forced to run, to escape the blows of RUIZ. Everybody thought the apprehended outbreak had occurred—it was in the evening—and doors and windows were slammed, bolted, and even barricaded. Nothing further, however, came of the affair that night, but things looked so squally next day, that the Governor armed an additional number of police, apprehending a renewal of the conflict between the friends of SANTA COLOMA and his soldiers, and the conservatives or Anti-Mosquera men. The latter, being here largely in the minority, even with the accessions from the liberal party gained by the course of MOSQUERA, thought it more prudent to appeal to the law, and so urged Gov. GUARDIA to arrest RUIZ. After considerable hesitation, the Governor, not feeling himself secure in the attempt without he could have the assistance of SANTA COLOMA, asked for a military force to apprehend the culprits. Col. S. replied that he would detail a company of men to go outside the city for that purpose, but if these were resisted or fired upon by RUIZ and his friends, they would fall back upon the main force in the barracks.

The Governor looked upon the response as a refusal of assistance, and this, coupled with the fact that squads of persons had insulted himself and family on the night before, from under their balcony, took the resolution, that it is supposed he had since the military occupation decided upon, of transferring the State Capital to Santiago, in the interior. So, on the night of the 1st of July, the Governor left a proclamation behind him to that effect, and, together with the Secretary of State and some other officers, secretly "slid out." This, on becoming known next morning, caused very great excitement, which the Prefect undertook to allay, by assuring the people that the government of the city had been left in his hands, and no fears need be entertained of Col. SANTA COLOMA and his men.

On the 2d, SANTA COLOMA took possession of the State Arsenal, in which were some arms and powder of the Government, and quite a large amount of powder belonging to merchants. It was found, however, that the Governor had caused the locks to be taken off all the muskets he had left behind. From the arsenal, Col. SANTA COLOMA went to a shop to which the Governor had sent some small pieces of cannon to be repaired, but the workmen had spiked them, it is said, at the command of His Excellency. This latter fact is, I believe, liable to doubt.

All these movements amount to but little in themselves. But it is known that the Governor has ten or twelve hundred Minié muskets at Santiago, with plenty of powder and cartridges, and that the people of that part of the State are devotedly attached to him and the numerous branches of his family. It is said he can raise two thousand men, if necessary, with which to reinstate himself in Panama, and not a few believe he will do it. Of course, with these, he could easily chase out the Mosquera troops, but then the partisans of the Provisional President here would not relish this, and so a civil war in the State might ensue. We are waiting the *dénouement*, at least such of us as have not run away—for many persons have fled the city. In the meantime, it is currently expected that SANTA COLOMA is to be reinforced by 600 men from Carthagena, but as he has not made public the dispatches he received from there yesterday, this is only rumor.

A report, which has gained general credence, tends to quiet the apprehensions of American property holders here, in view of all this business; that the commanders of the fleet both at Panama and Aspinwall have been instructed by the Navy Department at Washington to land men, at the requisitions of the Consuls, to protect the lives and property of American citizens, when, in the judgment of said Consuls, it may be deemed necessary. I believe the United States Government has never before given such powers to its agents abroad; but all acknowledge the wisdom of the President in doing it in this case, and none believe the power will be abused by the Consuls at either place.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the Americans in Panama and Aspinwall, with a good deal of enthusiasm. The ships of war in both places were handsomely decorated, and the Consuls entertained their friends handsomely during the day. In the evening fireworks were let off on the Plaza at Panama and from the light-house at Aspinwall.

The United Steam frigate *Saranac* and Her Britannic Majesty's war-steamer *Termagant* are here, and the United States brigs *Perry* and *Falmouth* are at Aspinwall.

The Panama Railroad Company's new steamship *Salvador*, from New-York, arrived at Panama on the 28th June. She takes her place in the Central American line on the 15th.

ANDREW HALPINE, Esq., of New-York, a long a resident of Aspinwall, died in that place on the 2d July.

The regular British mail steamship arrived at Aspinwall from Carthagena on the 4th. The news from Bogota, the capital of this Confederacy, is only up to June 6, the river boat having failed to arrive in time for the mail steamer. Gen. MOSQUERA returned from the army to Bogota on the 3d of June, not deeming it necessary to retain longer active command. He is said to have 19,000 men, a large portion of which have entered the States of Antioquia and Cauca to put down the opposition to his Government in those States. His General, GUTIERREZ, had reached Castago, in Cauca, and would soon clear that State of ARBOLEDA and his forces.

ARBOLEDA, chief of the opponents of MOSQUERA in the State of Cauca, had evacuated the town of Cali, and intrenched himself at Quinimajo. He is said to have 3,000 men, and is in the near neighborhood of Gens. LOPEZ and SANCHEZ, who have 5,000 men to oppose him. ARBOLEDA had continued his executions after his success in taking PAYAN prisoner, having shot in Palmyra, Señor JOSE F. PALACIOS, and in Cali, Señor FRANCISCO QUILACHAO, also two others, names not given.

Gen. NIETO was advancing also upon Antioquia with 1,500 men, by the River Nare. The last time, say six months ago, he took this route to invade Antioquia with the same number of men, he lost nearly the whole of them in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Nothing is yet known as to MOSQUERA's ultimate intentions in invading this Isthmus. The news is confirmed that the large guerrilla bands about Bogota have departed, their leader, SANCHEZ, having been killed.

Mrs. HANSEREK, wife of the United States Minister resident at Quito, and Mr. DE GRAW, lately appointed United States Consul at Guayaquil, go home on the steamer to-day.

The American bark *Sherwood*, Capt. GRAY, struck on the coral reef at Aspinwall, near the lighthouse, on entering the port on the 2d July, but was hauled off by the crew of the United States brig *Perry*, after remaining four hours aground, without damage. She was loaded with coals for Panama.

THE MORGAN RAID IN KENTUCKY.

The Guerrillas at Lebanon—Bank and Post-office Robbed—Other Outrages.

From the Louisville Democrat of Sunday.

Yesterday the city was full of rumors of guerrilla raids. There is no doubt but the vile suggestion of marauding bands to rob, steal and murder has been put into practice. Night before last a skirmish took place at New-Hope, between a rebel force under the notorious JACK ALLEN, one of MORGAN's gang, and some Union troops. The rebels were beaten and pursued several miles. They had their revenge, however. They went to Lebanon, robbed the Commercial Bank and a private Bank, and burned the dépôt of the railroad, and, it is said, burned part of the town.

Whither the gang went we could not ascertain. It is reported, on pretty good authority, that about 200 of the marauders are assembled at Garnettsville, in Meade county.

Later news is, that several citizens of Lebanon were killed, and that the guerrillas were about 800 strong.

It is further reported that the robbers were within a few miles of Danville, yesterday, where, no doubt, the banks will be robbed.

The Nashville train did not arrive last night, but no further news from this line. The Campbell House and Harris House, at Lebanon, were both burned.

Lieut. Col. A. Y. JOHNSON, of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky, had two companies at Lebanon. They are said to be taken prisoners, except Capt. BARTH and ten of his company, who escaped.

There is reason to believe that there is a general uprising of rebels in this State, and we are prepared to hear more of these robbers and murderers.

The movements to meet the scoundrels we shall not publish for their benefit. They can find out to their cost. The case calls for the most energetic treatment. Men who resort to such measures are entitled to no sympathy or mercy.

We hope Gen. BOYLE will carry out his order, and compel the sympathizers to pay the expenses, and indemnify those who suffer from these bandits.

STILL LATER.—Two of those engaged in the fight at New-Hope arrived last night with dispatches for Gen. BOYLE. It is a certainty that a great portion of Lebanon has been burned, including the dwelling-house of FOSTER RAY—the finest house in the town. The Post-office was also robbed. The names of citizens of the town who were killed have not reached us, except one; we learn that Mr. RICKETTS was one of the number.

The Mr. FORMAN, of ALLEN's gang, who was mortally wounded at New-Hope, died about noon yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 15.

The *Bulletin* says that MORGAN's band last night destroyed the long bridge on the Kentucky Central Railroad, between Cynthiana and Paris. A gentleman residing near Cynthiana says MORGAN's move on Frankfort and Lexington was a feint, his real object being to strike the railroad at Paris, and destroy the Townsend viaduct, which it would take six weeks to reconstruct, then destroy property in Bourbon County, and retire to Harrisonburgh or Mount Sterling.

Advices from Lexington last night, to Mayor HATCH of Cincinnati, render part of the above improbable.

There are reports this evening of the railroad track between Lexington and Frankfort having been torn up to-day by guerrillas.

TROUBLE IN MISSOURI.

Ravages of Guerrillas in Memphis—Apprehended Attack on Athens.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Tuesday, July 15.

A party of rebels, on Sunday night, broke open several stores in Memphis, in Northern Missouri, driving out the Union men, and capturing some State troops stationed there.

The reports by to-night's train are to the effect that the rebels are advancing on Athens. The people of that place are leaving and fleeing to Canton and Farmington.

Troops leave for Athens to-night.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, July 12.

An engagement took place yesterday, between a company of State Militia and QUANTRELL's band, near Pleasant Hill. The rebels were finally repulsed, with six killed and five mortally wounded. Our loss is nine killed and fifteen wounded. Capt. COHL, commanding the militia, is reported wounded. QUANTRELL's coat and sabre, and a list of the names of all his men, were taken.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Safety of Gen. Curtis and his Command—His Present Location at Helena—Skirmishing and Defeat of the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 15.

Dispatches to military authority, received to-day, say that Gen. CURTIS' command, about 14,000 strong, has reached Helena, Ark., where they are resting at present.

CORINTH, Sunday, July 13.

Headquarters are officially informed of the arrival of Gen. CURTIS' army at Clarendon on the 10th. After, almost daily skirmishing, wherein the rebels were worsted, 6,000 made a stand on the 7th on the Coch River, near Round Hill.

Col. HARVEY, of the Thirty-third Illinois, commanding the advance of Gen. STEELE's Division, afterward reinforced by two companies, attacked and routed the rebels, scattering them in all directions, mostly all going toward Little Rock. They also evacuated Duval's Bluff.

Later advices state that CURTIS' advance has reached Helena. His army is in good condition and spirits. Provisions are scarce, but supplies are coming from Memphis.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Water Let into the Vicksburgh Canal—Necessity for Deepening It.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 15.

Water has been let into the canal at Vicksburgh, but the anticipations that it would soon cut a channel through are not yet realized. The work of deepening it three feet has commenced.

The guerrillas near Memphis are becoming very bold, burning cotton almost in sight of the city. Disguising themselves as cotton buyers, they find where it is secreted, and then come in force and burn it.

Seven scouts of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, when near Hernaud's, Friday, were attacked. Two were wounded and captured, but the balance escaped.

The New-Mexican Mail.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, July 12.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to the 30th, has arrived. The news is unimportant. It is rumored that all the Texans except one company, have left Arizona, and commenced their homeward march.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF VERMONT.

Preparations for the Reception of the Ninth Vermont Regiment.

Two More Regiments to Follow Immediately.

Yesterday afternoon the Sons of Vermont held a meeting at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, in order to make arrangements for the proper reception of the Ninth Vermont Regiment, on its arrival in New-York this morning. Mr. C. F. DEWEY was in the Chair. Col. FRANK E. HOWE stated that he had just received a telegram from Gov. HOLBROOK, saying that the regiment had left Brattleboro' that morning at 9½ o'clock; and, that in thirty days the Tenth would be ready to follow, and in forty the Eleventh.

This announcement was received with great cheering.

Secretary STANTON had been telegraphed to, in order to ask him if a public reception might be given to the gallant Ninth, on its way through the City. The Secretary of War had replied: "Do as you think proper." Such being the case, Col. HOWE thought it would be well to detain the regiment a short time here, and entertain both officers and men. And, after having refreshed them, let them parade down Broadway with the State flag of Vermont floating above their heads.

As this was suggested, the State flag was unfurled, and was received with every demonstration of delight. "Three cheers for the old State flag," shouted one gentleman, which was given with hearty good will.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to cooperate with Col. HOWE in making preparations for the reception of the officers and men of the regiment: H. M. Ruggles, D. A. Heald, Wm. Hagar, J. A. Pullen, R. F. Andrews, Wm. W. Niles, C. E. Johnson, and the Chairman, C. F. Davey.

No doubt long ere this the men have been landed at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, and are now encamped in Madison-square.

At 4 P. M., precisely, the regiment will take up the line of march through Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence to Broadway, and down to the Amboy boat. Several prominent firms on Broadway have signified their intention to salute the regiment as it passes.

The Sons of Vermont will be pleased to have any other organizations, who would like to do so, join them as an escort to the regiment. The "Sons" are requested to meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel at 3 P. M., where they will find badges provided, and have an opportunity of paying their respects to the officers of the regiment, and at all hours during the day the Sons and Daughters will be expected to be in attendance on the regiment in the square.

The Committee of Arrangements will see that the programme is carried out with the utmost punctuality, and wish it understood that 4 P. M. does not mean five minutes after that hour.

Enlistment in the City—The United States Mustering Office.

The Officers and Medical Examiners at the mustering office in White-street, are now having a busy time of it. Recruits are coming in now much more rapidly than they have hitherto done since the last call of the President. Dr. MOTT, the examining officer, states that the prospect of recruiting has not looked so bright for some time. On Monday an officer in one day raised thirty men, had them examined and mustered into the service of the United States. From the opening of the office till the close, Dr. MOTT and his assistants are kept busily employed testing the lungs and examining the limbs of recruits. At present, nearly two regiments a week are being mustered in, and judging from the manner enlistments have increased during the last few days, New-York will soon be raising three, if not four, regiments weekly.

THE POPE RIFLES.

This is an independent organization, now forming under authority of Adjt.-Gen. HILLHOUSE. Capt. EDWARD F. FLOYD is in command, and has nearly raised his full complement of men. Good able-bodied men, by applying early at headquarters, No. 7 Broadway, can be received in this first-class organization.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

A few more recruits are wanted for this first-class regiment, now in active duty. At the commencement of the war the rebels nicknamed the men "red-legged devils," on account of the color of their breeches; no better name could have been given them. Recruits should apply to Lieut. F. W. SERVIER, No. 506 Broadway.

FIRST NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

This regiment, Col. CHARLES E. DODGE, now in service at Suffolk and Norfolk, Va., wants a few more men to complete its full complement. Capt. A. G. PATTON is in town recruiting, and can be seen at headquarters, No. 600 Broadway.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. GURNEY, an experienced officer, is now forming a new regiment, to be called the First Regiment National Volunteers. Col. GURNEY's headquarters are at No. 260 Water-street, near Peck-slip.

WAR MEETING IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, July 15.

There was a large county mass meeting here, to-day, and strong resolutions were passed for sustaining the Government in prosecuting the war. Dr. ANDERSON, President of the University, R. HART and others made speeches. Gen. GOULD presided. The Supervisors are in session, and ask for a special session of the Legislature, to offer additional bounty to volunteers.

RECRUITING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 15.

The Citizens' Committee of 150, acting in concert with the city and State authorities, will first endeavor to fill up the Massachusetts Regiments in the field to their full quota, and then recruit new regiments to the number required. The Committee take hold of the work with great energy, and every prospect of entire success. Recruiting headquarters will be established on Boston Common.

WAR MEETING IN UTICA.

UTICA, Monday, July 14.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening to advance volunteering under the new levy. The Mayor presided, assisted by the most distinguished citizens. The resolutions propose an extra bounty for volunteers. Speeches were made by Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, Judges DENIO and BACON, FRANCIS KIERNAN, ELLIS H. ROBERTS, CHARLES W. DOOLITTLE and others. Liberal subscriptions were made for the extra bounty.

WAR MEETING IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, July 14.

An enthusiastic war meeting was held to-night. Twenty thousand were subscribed to support families of volunteers. Recruiting progresses most favorably. Indiana will fill her quota of new troops rapidly.

ENLISTMENTS IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, July 15.

Governor WASHBURN telegraphs the Associated Press that the State of Maine will pay a bounty of $30 to each recruit mustered into the United States service in the new regiments, and $35 in the old regiments. The banks advance the money. This, with the United States payment, will make an advance of $70 and $75. The city will offer no additional bounty, as that would prejudice enlistments in the country, where the bounty is offered.

THE RESPONSE OF ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 15.

The Governor has issued a proclamation for nine regiments of infantry, and for three years, in response to the call of the President.

AGENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

C. W. BURTON, Esq., has been appointed agent for the State of Pennsylvania to look after the well-being of the sick and wounded Pennsylvanians, *vice* STEWART NEWALL, Esq., resigned.

The Canadian Banks and Specie Payments.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, July 15.

The statements in United States papers that the Canadian Banks were about to suspend specie payments, are without the least foundation.

The Canadian Banks were never stronger than at present.

The last official statement shows that there were over seven millions of gold on hand, against four millions at the same time last year. The total assets are over sixty millions, while the liabilities are thirty-one millions.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Important Captures on the South Carolina Coast.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

The Navy Department has information that the United States steamer *Flag* and bark *Restless* captured on the 7th inst., off Bull's Bay, near Charleston, S. C., the British steamer *Emilie*, formerly the *Wm. Seabrook*, of Charleston. Her invoice shows an assorted cargo of $21,578, but there is reason to suppose there are old arms, Confederate bonds and specie on board. She has been sent to Philadelphia in charge of a prize crew.

Also, that the United States steamer *Quaker City*, when off the Hole-in-the-Wall, 3d inst., captured the brig *Delilah*, from Liverpool, with a cargo of saltpetre, drugs, copper and other articles.

Also, that on the 2d inst., the schooner *Volante* was captured in Wingate Bay, S. C.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Offensive Operations by the Enemy Expected—Bragg at Tupello with Forty Thousand Men, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 15.

Information from Corinth to Thursday, says that Gen. HALLECK was there, and the various divisions of his army in excellent condition and eager for active operations. BRAGG has about 40,000 troops at Tupello, and some 35,000 more are at Holly Springs and other places. Their movements are said to indicate offensive operations.

The Grain-Shovelers' Strike.

THE MEN TO RESUME WORK ON VESSELS NOT EMPLOYING ELEVATORS, AND ON NO OTHERS.

The Grainmen's Union Protective Society held another meeting at Tammany Hall, last evening, to decide upon the course to be pursued with reference to the elevators, and the opposition of the shovelers thereto. Since their last meeting the stevedores have joined them in their opposition to the elevators, and they, as well as the measurers, who occupy a sort of middle ground, were invited to attend the meeting.

The attendance altogether numbered between 300 and 400 persons. The meeting was called to order about 9 o'clock by JOHN MCSHANE, the President of the Union, who announced that Mr. OVERFIELD would address the audience. Mr. OVERFIELD's remarks, though very long, appeared to have little practical bearing upon the subject which was supposed to have called the meeting together, but were mainly a tirade against the merchants and capitalists, whom he charged with wishing to deprive the laboring man of bread. If the grain shovelers are possessed of half the good sense and shrewdness for which the speaker gave them credit, they will hereafter dispense with his counsels. Hon. FRANK SPINOLA, who occupied a seat on the stand, was next called for, and somewhat reluctantly took the stand.

He said that he supposed they had come together to attain a certain object. This could only be accomplished in two ways—first, by obeying the laws; second, by acting temperately, honestly and manfully, and appealing to the public for the justice of their cause. It was worse than useless to use intemperate language and utter curses indiscriminately upon all men. He did not believe that the merchants of this City were all their enemies. The elevators could not do all the work that was to be done; there was plenty of work for them on other vessels, and he would advise them to accept of it, and, if they chose, to refuse to work on vessels where elevators were employed.

Mr. SPINOLA's remarks were well received, and he was loudly cheered on closing.

Mr. MONTGOMERY then took the stand and advised the men to go to work to-morrow at 1 o'clock, on vessels where the elevators were not employed, and if they wished to get rid of the elevators, the only lawful and effectual way to do it was to give notice that hereafter they would not work in connection with them. If they would only do this, he sincerely believed they would get finally rid of the elevators. [A VOICE—"We won't do it."] The speaker closed by renewing his advice that they should take this course, and he believed they would eventually find that the merchants of New-York were not such a heartless and tyrannical set of men as they were represented to be by some persons who knew little about them.

Mr. BARKER then addressed the audience in reply to the aspersions and personalities of the first speaker, Mr. OVERFIELD. He also defended the merchants in general against the foul abuse of the same speaker, and reminded them that it was these same unfeeling merchants who sent shiploads of grain to feed the starving people of Ireland. He said there was not a merchant in New York who had a cent's interest in any elevator. They had no personal interest in the machines; their only desire was to have the work performed, and so far from being the enemies of the shovelers, there was not one of them but would like to see the men get their $3 a day and roast beef. He advised them to pursue the same course recommended by the previous speaker, which he believed would accomplish their object, and in less than ten days tie up the elevators. If this course did not do it in two weeks, they might cut his head off on a block. [Applause.]

There was some other speaking, and the meeting closed at a late hour, with the understanding, as recommended by the Committee, that the men woulld go to work to-day, on vessels not employing the elevators, and on none others.

The Wounded of the Fifty-eighth New-York.

Subjoined is a memorandum of the money collected for the benefit of the families of the killed and wounded soldiers of the Fifty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. Vols., Col. KRZYZANOWSKI, Commanding:

Brig.-Gen. BOHLEN..........................	$30 00
Staff of 58th Reg. N. Y. S. Vols............	30 00
1. Marching Company—Capt. Förster..........	16 00
2. Marching Company—Capt. Koburger	— —
3. Marching Company—Capt. Braun..........	10 00
4. Marching Company—Capt. Baccut........	17 00
5. Marching Company—Capt. Mayer..........	11 25
6. Marching Company—Capt. Mass...........	10 25
7. Marching Company—Lieut. Koenig.........	11 25
8. Marching Company—Capt. Esembaux.......	19 50
Regimental Sutler Fisher......................	20 00
Regimental Sutler Summerfield................	20 00
Mr. Warren, Sutler.............................	25 00
Staff...	7 50
Total..	$227 75

W. KRZYZANOWSKI, Col. Com'ng.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Company C.

Killed—Charles Bruck. Appropriated $15 to his wife.

Killed—John Klein; wife, Mrs. Klein, in care of Mr. Fickert, Carville, Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, N. Y.; appropriated $15.

Wounded—Peter Gartner; wife and six children; residence No. 204 Avenue C. $30.

Wounded—Friedrich Behring; wife and three children; residence College Point, Long Island, N. Y.; $15.

Wounded—Louis Volkhardt. Address, Winchester, Va., Hospital, $10.

Company F.

Killed—Orderly Sergeant Hoffmann; wife and five children; residence, Albany, N. Y.; appropriated $40.

Wounded—Corporal Stockman; wife and three children; residence Albany, N. Y.; appropriated $30.

Company G.

Wounded—Sergeant Charles Brown; wife; residence New-York; appropriated $15.

Wounded Joseph Toos; Williamsburgh; appropriated $10.

Company H.

Wounded—Alexander Wolff; appropriated $15.

Wounded—John Bertram; appropriated $30.

Any family entitled to it can receive their money by calling on Capt. HASS, Hotel du Nord, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery.

Tenth Annual Commencement of the New-York Free Academy.

A delightful shower just previous to the opening hour at the Academy of Music last night, enhanced the pleasure of those who had made up their minds to attend the ever-interesting Commencement exercises of the Free Academy, and changed the determination of many who had relinquished the idea of attending in consequence of the unendurable heat which distinguished yesterday.

The stage presented a brilliant drawing-room scene, the *real* features of which were all in the foreground, Dr. HORACE WEBSTER, President of the Faculty, occupying a large armchair in the centre; on his right the Vice-President, Rev. Dr. OWEN; on his left, Prof. CURTIS, President of the Board of Education, and on chairs ranged on either side and at the back, were gathered the members of the Faculty, tutors, &c., and members of the Board of Education. Chancellor FERRIS made the opening prayer, and was followed by delicious music, under the direction of Mr. H. E. DODWORTH. Afterward, the Salutatory Address was made by a young academician, Mr. OTTO E. MICHAELIS, who did well his part before an entirely unde monstrative audience, who seemed to await the *earning* of their encouragement on the part of the young orator, who fairly did lay claim to it, so that the plaudits and the bouquets came down together at the close. Music intervened during the pauses of speech-making. ELDRED A. CARLEY paid a tribute to "Minerva's Shrine." Mr. ELIHU DWIGHT enlarged upon the "Philosophy of War," showing how there was always a bright side even to a fratricidal one. Mr. AUGUSTUS D. FISKE dwelt upon the position of "American Nobility," and sarcastically insinuated that the "*chivalry*" and the "F. F. Vs." had not come up to the mark so easily toed by the humbler-toned sons of education and self-bought worth. There were speeches political, speeches religious, one would be war-like, another peace-suggesting; one looked beyond the rebellion to the good time coming; another compared it with the crusades of the past, and lauded it as "The War of the Faith;" this latter was a happy effort of Mr. RICHARD P. STRONG. The "Glory Hallelujah Galop" by the band, was a very appropriate after-clap to this patriotic exhortation. No less than *twenty addresses* were given the delighted audience for their intellectual digestion during the Summer holidays; the valedictory being read by CHARLES ROBERTS, Jr. It was entitled "Political Education."

The conferring of degrees by the President occurred near the close of the evening. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon 28 young gentlemen. That of Bachelor of Sciences upon seven. The degree of Master of Art upon sixteen. But one young aspirant received the degree of Master of Sciences—Mr. MORTIMER CHARLES MERRITT. As the degrees were conferred each one responded to his name by stepping upon the stage where he was at once recognized and applauded by his friends.

So great was the length of the programme that, although most of the speeches were commendably short, the audience did not disperse till very late.

Reported Mutiny Among Rebel Prisoners.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 15.

There are vague rumors here that a mutiny had broken out among the rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware, numbering 3,000, and that 25 of them were shot before it could be quelled.

The telegraph wire to Fort Delaware is down, so that we cannot learn the truth of the report.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 15—2 P. M.

The reported mutiny among the rebels at Fort Delaware is believed to be untrue.

Gentlemen from there last evening say they heard nothing of any disturbance.

Harvard College Commencement, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 15.

Harvard College Commencement takes place to-morrow, and the Boston Banks will be closed, according to custom.

HENRY W. FENNO, late Treasurer of the Boston Theatre, died to-day.

The Funeral of Col. Cass.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 15.

The funeral of Col. CASS, to-morrow, will be attended by the City Government, the Columbian Association, Charitable Irish Society, Hibernia Association, Montgomery Union Association and the Committee of One Hundred and Fifty on Recruiting. The Second Regiment will perform escort duty.

Gen. Butler Defends the Woman Order.

From the Boston Journal.

The following characteristic letter from Gen. BUTLER, explaining his reasons for issuing the celebrated order in regard to the women of New-Orleans, has been received by a gentleman of this city:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 2, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I am as jealous of the good opinion of my friends as I am careless of the slanders of my enemies, and your kind expressions in regard to Order No. 28 leads me to say a word to you on the subject.

That it ever could have been so misconceived as it has been by some portions of the Northern Press is wonderful, and would lead one to exclaim with the Jew, "O, Father Abraham, what these Christians are, whose own hard dealings teach them to suspect the very thoughts of others."

What was the state of things to which the Woman Order applied?

We were 2,500 men in a City seven miles long by two to four wide, of 150,000 inhabitants, all hostile, bitter, defiant, explosive, standing literally on a magazine; a spark only needed for destruction. The devil had entered the hearts of the women of this town, (you know seven of them chose Mary Magdalen for a residence,) to stir up strife in every way possible. Every opprobious epithet, every insulting gesture was made by these bejeweled, becrinolined and laced creatures, calling themselves ladies, toward my soldiers and officers, from the windows of houses and in the streets. How long do you suppose our flesh and blood could have stood this without retort. That would lead to disturbances and riot, from which we must clear the streets with artillery—and then a howl that we had murdered these fine women. I had arrested the men who *hurrahed* for BEAUREGARD. Could I arrest the women? No. What was to be done? No order could be made save one that could excuse itself. With anxious, careful thought I hit upon this: "Women who insult my soldiers are to be regarded and treated as common women plying their vocation."

Pray how do you treat a common woman plying her vocation in the streets? You pass her by unheeded. She cannot insult you. As a gentleman you can and will take no notice of her. If she speaks, her words are not opprobrious. It is only when she becomes a continuous and positive nuisance that you call a watchman and give her in charge to him.

But some of the Northern editors seem to think that whenever one meets such a woman, one must stop her, talk with her, insult her, or hold dalliance with her, and so from their own conduct they construed my order.

The editor of the Boston *Courier* may so deal with common women, and out of the abundance of the heart his mouth may speak—but so do not I.

Why, these she-adders of New-Orleans themselves were at once shamed into propriety of conduct by the order, and from that day no woman has either insulted or annoyed any live soldier or officers, and of a certainty no soldier has insulted any woman.

When I passed through Baltimore, on the 23d of February last, members of my Staff were insulted by the gestures of the ladies (?) there. Not so in New-Orleans.

One of the worst possible of all these women showed disrespect to the remains of gallant young DE KAY, and you will see her punishment, a copy of the order which I inclose, is at once a vindication and a construction of my order.

I can only say that I would issue it again under like circumstances. Again thanking you for your kind interest, I am, truly your friend,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOT WEATHER HAT.—Buy one of KNOX's "speckled" straw hats, price only $2, and you will find it the cheapest investment, in comfort and pleasure, you ever made. He has, beside this new fabric, all varieties of straws, and his Rocky Mountain Beavers are as elegant and attractive as ever. For your hot weather hat, go to KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY's PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease—occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per Box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Last day but two of Commodore NUTT at the Museum. He closes Friday night.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—M. B. Cross and family, Ch. De Haven, Dr. Ch. McCormick, U. S. A.; O. H. Jennings, family and servant; H. B. Hare, D. F. Murphy, A. C. Gordon and family, R. Hamilton and wife, S. Long and family, Miss A. Stebbins, L. Sharpe, A. Roman, J. Adler, R. B. Gray, P. Sallom, P. Moore, Mrs. Saewrey and infant, C. Park, L. L. Pierce, J. Dean and family, C. S. Elder, James Macbeth and family, Mrs. Bradford and two children, R. F. Lovering and wife, J. Dryuer, J. Ball and wife, W. S. Wills and daughter, H. H. Bigelow, E. St. Germain and family, C. J. Emery, U. S. N.; Maj. Burton, U. S. A., and servant; R. L. Evans, Mrs. Warren, A. J. Pope, O. Jackson, S. F. Randall and servant, Mrs. S. P. Storms and two children, Miss M. Settson, S. Norris, and full compliment in steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, from Newbern, N. C.—N. Clappey, T. A. Paine, C. A. Benedict, H. C. Slaight, D. Leon, G. Langstar, T. Olery, J. Park, C. B. Quackenbush, W. Bickford, J. B. Phillips, S. Crole, A. Adams, W. Ashley, J. Low, D. Jenkins, C. H. Parmause, J. Rudnite, F. Howard, S. Wadsworth, W. J. Perkins, J. Bragg, F. Popp, G. W. Peck, J. Texley, J. Brown, J. North, T. P. Hopper, J. Ballow, J. W. Page, J. Moore, S. Johnson, Lieut. Spaulding, Lieut. Smith, M. McPherson, W. J. Slough, B. Bates, Lieut. E. S. Sweet, J. King, A. Cristadore, F. B. Allard, W. M. Beach, J. J. Hough, J. H. Dewell, F. C. Tomlinson, J. Botsford, J. Bloom, C. Hayes, L. H. Benedict, J. E. Merrill, H. Dexter, S. W. Bell, C. C. Sivorun, Lieut. M. Waller, J. W. Deland, E. R. Fuller, S. F. Stebbins, J. H. Wiggin, E. Randall, H. C. Pardee, C. C. Howe, B. C. Cook, P. D. Bird.

In ship Tamerlane, from New-Orleans—T. Tiedemann and family, W. Lewellyn.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 42 | Sun sets.... 7 29 | Moon rises...10 09
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY
Sandy Hook 11 06 | Gov. Island 11 55 | Hell Gate.... 1 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 15.

Cleared.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard & Co.

Steamer Ironsides, Sanderson, Philadelphia.

Ships Rip. Freeto, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Paauine, (Brem.,) Osterloh, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Barks Gazelle, Rhodes, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Melbourne, (Hamb.,) Jessen, Hull, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Alberti, Cousens, Terragona, E. P. Sherman; Eurus, Parsons, Philadelphia, master.

Schooners Panther, Clark, Philadelphia, Bartley, Smith & Co.; Leo, (Br.,) Rice, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Francis, O'Donnell, New-Orleans, Seth R. Robbins.

Sloop Deep River, Hoyt, Stamford.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Jersey Blue, Jackaway, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Thomas Sparks, Allen, Baltimore, in ballast.

Steamship Ariel, Miner, Aspinwall July 7, at 3 P. M., with mdse., specie and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamship Borussia, (Hamb.,) Trautmann, Hamburg June 29, and Southampton July 2, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. July 10, lat. 47 30, lon. 47, passed several icebergs; on the 11th passed 4 others. July 11, at 10 A. M., passed Cape Race, and left the news with a fishing boat; same day, in lat. 46 20, lon. 53 30, passed a Br. ship showing 3d distg. pendant, Nos. 6, 3, 8, 7. July 12, at 4 A. M., passed steamship Arabia, from Boston for Liverpool, in lat. 44 30, lon. 57 30.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Ship Tamerlane, (of Wiscasset,) Holmes, New-Orleans June 28, and the Bar 29th, with sugar, &c., to master. July 4, off Key West, spoke whaling schr. Montezuma, of Provincetown, 5 months out, with 130 bbls. sperm, bound on a cruise.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Pettigrew, Zaza June 26, with sugar to Yznaga, del Valle & Co.

Bark H. T. Vennard, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) York, Sagua July 3, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig T. W. Rowland, McCarthy, New-Orleans June 28, and the Pass 30th, with sugar, &c., to Moore & Henry. July 4, off Hatteras, spoke brig Ida McLeod, hence for Ship Island.

Brig Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Robinson, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with laths to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig A. Hopkins, (of Mystic,) Lerhoff, Salt Cay, T. I., July 3, with salt to J. D. Fish & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Nathaniel Chase, Doane, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., in ballast to master. She is bound to Harwich, Mass. Was captured last August by the rebels, and sunk in the Neuse River, and on the taking of Newbern by Gen. Burnside was raised and delivered to her owners.

Schr. G. R. Dixson, (3-masted,) Wilson, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co. Left in port U. S. Revenue cutter Forward, Nones, all well.

Schr. Henry Brown, Schelly, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Hoyt, Baltimore 4 ds., with corn to J. H. Hoyt.

Schr. M. Smith, Matthews, Richmond 3 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Fanny Davis, Evans, Berlin 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. D. C. Higgins, Matthews, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Schr. Wide World, Adams, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Schr. San Louis, Bremer, Washington, D. C., 3 ds., with empty barrels to master.

Schr. Empire, Shaw, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Schr. Grace Darling, Clark, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Schr. Oriental, Coffin, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, Addison 7 ds., with spars to master.

Schr. Isabella, Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Velocity, Gibson, Calais, via Provicetown 4 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Eureka, (Br.,) Fowler, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Three Sisters, Gray, Virginia, with wood.

BELOW—One ship, two barks and two brigs, unknown.
WIND—Sunset, S. S. W., very light.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Haze, at Pier No. 13, North River, is now loading subsistence stores for Newbern, N. C. The U. S. steamer Thomas Sparks, at Pier No. 9, North River, is also loading subsistence stores for Harrison's Point. The U. S. steamer Virginia will sail this evening for Fortress Monroe. She has a full cargo of hospital stores, and will also carry 200 soldiers.

The steamship Creole, now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans, will carry 10,000 bbls. of flour on freight.

The following vessels were at New-Orleans June 28, barks M. Williamson, ldg.: St. Marys, for New-York in ds.; brig Nebraska, for do., ldg.; schr. Lovet, Peacock, wtg. Sld. from the Bar June 29, ship Palmerston; brig Fannie Lincoln; schr. Athens, all for New-York 30th; brig West, for do. The bark Pleiades was aground on the Bar.

Spoken, &c.

Echo—brig, of Baltimore, strg. S., was signalized, July 13, lat. 36 13 N., lon. 75 26 W.

By pilot boat Fannie, No. 17—July 13, lat. 40 45, lon. 68 10, Bremen ship Joanna Wilhelmine, from Bremen for Baltimore; same day, lat. 40 30, lon. 67 48, ship Cowper, from London for New-York and put a pilot on board.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. July 2, Am. bark Sherwood, New York; June 30, brig Caroline, New-York; July 2, brig Arabella, do.; 3d, steamer Ariel, New-York. Cld. July 1, bark Xancho, New-York.

CALLAO—Arr. June 14, Am. bark Willard, Chinchas; Fr. bark Moise, San Francisco; Am. ships Atalanta, Chinchas; 16th, Jumma, San Francisco; Enoch Talbot, Panama; 17th, Radiant, San Francisco; 18th, Lydia Skofield, Chinchas; Gildersleeve, San Francisco; Elizabeth Cushing, Valparaiso; Thomas Harward, Chinchas; Louisa Hatch, Valparaiso; 22d, Bremen ship Europa, New-York; Am. ships Webfoot, San Francisco; 24th, Doraty, Chinchas. Sld. June 16, Am. barks Willard, Amberes; Egypt, Chinchas; Am. ship Astrea, do.; 18th, Golden Cross, Amberes; Enoch Talbot, Chinchas; Greenwood, Amberes; Jumma, Chinchas; Radiant, no.; 24th, Thomas Harward, Amberes; Louisa Hatch, Chinchas; Elizabeth Cushing, do; 26th, Gildersleeve, do.; Webfoot, do.

VALPARAISO—Arr. June 7, Am. ships Louisa Hatch, Melbourne; James Littlefield, Sidney; Am. schr. Ann Eliza, Boston. Sld. June 7, Am. bark Avon, for a coast port; 8th, Am. ship Sousa Hatch, Callao; 12th, Am. schr. Ann Eliza, Honolulu.

At Zaza, June 26, barks Union, for New-York in 10 ds.; Ella, for do. do.; brigs Wm. Merry, for do. do.; P. M. Tinker, for do. in 2 ds.

At Sagua, July 3, barks Hannah Crocker, for New-York in 2 or 3 ds.; Mountain Eagle, for do. do.

At St. John, P. R., July 2, schr. Charles Snow, Heath, for Baltimore; Wm. Carroll, Chipman, for Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 70 EACH.
MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $28 PER DOZEN.
Very Strong Shirts, my own make
SIX FOR SEVEN DOLLARS,
OR SINGLY $1 20 EACH.
LINEN SHIRTS
TO MEASURE, $30 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.
COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, at 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.
HALF-HOSE, $1 50 to $2 85 per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON UNDER SHIRTS, 60c., to $1.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S BEST KIDS, $1 10.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, 50 cents; usual price, $1.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
JULY 15, 1862.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Fifty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues;

In Washington-street, between Bethune and Bank streets;

In Fifty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway;

In Twenty-third-street, from East River to present sewer, near Avenue A;

And for receiving basins and culverts at the northwest and southwest corners of Avenue A and Seventh-street.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 15, 1862.

TO TRAP-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, July 29, 1862, for the paving of the following streets, to wit:

West-street, from Liberty to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street.

Eleventh-street, from Broadway to and through University-place and Thirteenth-street to Fifth-avenue;

Chambers-street and James-slip, with parts of intersecting streets, from Chatham-street to South-street;

And for crosswalks on Ninth-avenue from Fifty-third to Sixty-third streets, and on Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

AT $2 50 WRITING; BOOK-KEEPING, $10; Arithmetic and Penmanship, $10 per quarter, 18 lessons each. Rooms open day and evening at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ex-Gov. King says: "Col. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."